The Centre Reporter.

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ECTORAL VOTE

ANUARY 9TH THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE MEETS.

ies and Functions. How the Votes of the Electors are Cast and Counted.

January 9th the presidential ors in every state in the union will at their respective capitals and heir votes for president and vice ident of the United States. When ess assembles on the second Wed- y in February, 1893, the two es will meet in the hall of the e of representatives and proceed nt the votes so cast, and the re- will then be "officially" declared the first time.

congressional count will be under the law that was signed president Cleveland on February 7. That statute was passed to te some of the difficulties which as a result of the Hayes-Tilden sted election of 1876.

der its provisions the president e senate presides over the joint ention of the two houses. It or- that the electors of each state meet in the place prescribed by legislature on the second Monday January following the November ion and give their votes. The d section is especially designed to way with contested returns from state, and to furnish a means for ess to dispose of them if any are . It enacts that if any state shall provided by laws enacted prior e presidential election for the determination, by judicial or tribunals, of any contest concern- electoral vote, and such deter- ion shall have been made at six days before the meeting of ectors, that decision shall govern e vote of the state.

B if in spite of this precaution e are contested returns from a tate sections three and four aim to eche emergency. They make it he ty of the governor of each state o transmit the result of the election by dificate to the secretary of state t Washington, and to deliver to the elect the same certificate n triplicate which they are also to send to the retary of state. If there shall have been any contested returns set- tled the state the governor shall transmit notice thereof to the secretary of ate, who shall publish i in any newspaper he may designate and at the first subsequent meeting of congress he must transmit to the two hous copies of each certificate.

Let us suppose the two houses as- sembled in the hall of the house of representatives with Vice President Morton presiding. There are two tellers of the senate and two for the hou. Mr. Morton begins calling the roll of the states in alphabetical order, and opens the certificates of the elec- tors vote of each, handing them to tellers, who make a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates, and deliver the result to Mr. Morton, who announces the vote. This announce- ment is deemed sufficient declaration of the election of president and vice president.

So far all is smooth sailing, but what if there are contested returns from any state or objections are raised to the reception of a certificate? That is where section 4 comes in. Under it the senator and one representative of state their case against a single certificate, whereupon the two houses separate and each in its own number will consider the objection, whether votes from any state which have been lawfully certified shall be rejected unless the two houses acting concurrently, shall agree that such votes have not been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been properly certified. In cases of contested returns from any state the houses, acting saparately, must con- cur as to which shall be counted as having been adjudged valid by the state tribunals, and in case there shall have been no decision by state authori- ties the two houses must concur in rejecting or rejecting the disputed re- turns. But if the two houses shall dis- agree in respect to the counting of votes, then the votes of electors whose appointment has been certified by the governor of the state shall be counted.

The new law seeks as much as possi- ble to refer the decision of all contest- ed electoral votes to the states in which the contests occur, and further pro- vides that when the states shall have failed to elected that duty, the consent of both houses of congress is required to throw out any return. This policy was adopted in view of the conflict which arose when the count of the election of 1876 came to be made. The Republicans claimed the election of Hayes, the democrats that of Mr. Tilden. The issue hinged upon the electoral votes of Louisiana and Flori- da and one in Oregon. The democrats do not claim that the republicans had not carried the latter state, but that one of their candidates for elector was ineligible. Both parties contested the other two states.

Here occurred the perilous question of who was entitled to count the elec- toral votes and declare the result. Conflicting sets of returns had been sent from Florida and Louisiana, and the democratic governor of Oregon had certified to the election of Cronin, one of the democratic candidates for elect- or. The republicans argued that the president of the senate, a republican, had the sole authority to open the re- turns and declare the count, while the democrats maintained that only the joint body of the two houses could de- clare the result. Out of the bitter con- flict the electoral commission was born and the law of 1887 is designed to pre- vent another such contention.

Wanamaker's Ideal Postal Service.

On the 1-cent postage question, Mr. Wanamaker says, "The present letter rate pays actually double the cost, and by this over pay serves as a protective rate to the department to cover the under pay from doing an express busi- ness for periodicals and books and car- rying advertising sheets at 1-cent per pound at a loss of six cents per pound."

Something to take the place of frac- tional currency for the remittance of small sums is very desirable. He urges the issue of a money postal card of denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents and $1.

The report closes with the following: "My ideal of the American postal ser- vice is a system modeled upon a dis- trict plan with fewer offices, and those grouped around central offices, under thorough supervision. By this means at least 20,000 offices could be abandon- ed that produce nothing to the de- partment. In the place of every abol- ished non money order and non regis- try office might be an automatic stamp selling machine and a letter box to re- ceive mail. With the money saved should be instituted a system of collec- tion and delivery by mounted carriers, bicycle riders and star route and mes- senger contractors, to gradually spread the free delivery all over the country. The classes of postage should be reduc- ed to three, and the rate of postage the world over to one cent for each half ounce."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not ex- ist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indi- gestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money re- funded.—Price 50 cts, and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

What a Potato Will Do.

There is a great deal of cleansing power in an ordinary Irish potato. In many launderies boiled and mashed potatoes are used to produce snow whiteness, and more than one camper- out who has found himself without soap has fallen back on potatoes as a substitute and washed out handker- chiefs and shirts with them. As a matter of fact potatoes will remove stains which refuse to yield to soap, and the chemical action is much less injurious to fabrics.

Garman House Changes.

On January 1, Daniel Garman retir- ed from the management of the popu- lar Garman house at Bellefonte after thirty-two years of consecutive man- agement. Mr. Garman can feel proud of his business success and now retires to private life to enjoy the fruits of his business career. His two sons, C. M. and Al. Garman succeed their father in the future management of the ho- tel.

Death of an Infant.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brumgard, at the east end of Brush valley, near Brumgard's church, died on Sunday of whooping cough. This disease has secured quite a hold on the children in that vicinity, and many are down with the trouble- some and infectious malady.

Big Porkers.

Jacob Krumrine, of State College, killed a porker that dressed 777 pounds —and thats hard to beat.

Andrew Harter, of Marion town- ship, killed a porker that dressed 706. There is not going to be a famine yet.

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot, with stable, etc., at Centre Hall sta- tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

PERFECT ACCORD

NO BITTER FIGHT OVER THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Crisp's Visit to President Cleveland Satisfactory.—The Prospects of the Next Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, '93.—Speaker Crisp's visit to New York for the pur- pose of conferring with President-elect Cleveland, which was first authori- tively announced in this correspond- ence, was a success from every point of view, and while the Speaker will not, of course, talk about what Mr. Cleve- land said to him his face indicates to a certainty his satisfaction, and indeed, he does not hesitate to say that the conferences were entirely satisfactory to both participants, and that he found himself in perfect accord with Mr. Cleveland's ideas about what should be done by the party in Con- gress. The importance to the demo- cratic party at large of this complete understanding between Speaker Crisp and Mr. Cleveland can hardly be over- estimated. In the first place, it re- moves all danger of a bitter fight over the Speakership of the next House, and consequently means that perfect harmony will exist between those who will control the legislation of the House and the democratic President, and that means everything for the fu- ture success of the party.

Your correspondent regrets that he cannot give good news of the prospects in the next Senate. In the first place, the control of the Senate of the next Congress is still very much in doubt, with the probabilities of its being in the hands of the populists, who have, through Senator Peffer, announced their intentions to put their votes where they will do the most good—to themselves. Democrats here take no stock in the stories which republican and mugwump newspapers have been circulating about the intentions of Senator Hill. The Senator himself has long ago given up the attempt to put a stop to silly stories by dignifying them with a denial, but a gentleman who enjoys confidential relations with him, and who is probably as well ac- quainted with his intentions as any- one, except himself, said to me, "Sen- ator Hill is first of all a democrat, and you will make no mistake in asserting in the most positive terms that he will do nothing in the Senate that will be inconsistent with Simon pure democ- racy. He will support Mr. Cleveland's administration as loyally as any man in the Senate, except in the matter of appointing mugwumps or newly con- verted democrats, of the Wayne Mc- Veigh stripe, to office. If Mr. Cleve- land nominates any of those men to important offices I predict that Sena- tor Hill will endeavor to prevent their confirmation by the Senate, but he will cast no vote against the confirma- tion of any man whose democracy is unquestioned. Remember this predic- tion, and see if time does not prove its truthfulness."

Here is a specimen of extravagant and useless legislation, brought to light by members of the House committee on Appropriations: In the estimates submitted for appropriations for the next fiscal year by the War Depart- ment was one item of $650,000 for arti- ficial limbs for soldiers. The large amount for this purpose suggested an investigation which brought out the fact that up to the Fifty-first (billion dollar) Congress, soldiers entitled to artificial limbs were authorized every five years to receive new legs or arms, or to take in commutation $75 for a leg and $50 for an arm. During that Congress without any recommenda- tion or request from the War Depart- ment a bill was lobbied through by the claim agents ring which at that time collected about nine-tenths of the com- mutation money—upon a big percent- age of course—reducing the period to three years (since then a rule of the de- partment shuts the claim agents out of this money.) It was also discovered that the original law was more than liberal, as an artificial arm will under ordinary usage last a life time and that a leg lasts from six to eight years; also that 98 per cent. of those entitled to artificial arms and 78 per cent. of those entitled to legs regularly take the money instead of the limb. Further investigation showed that if this claim agent's law had not been enact- ed the item would have been $750,000 instead of $650,000. Quite a difference, eh? This is only one instance,—there are hundreds of them—showing how this Congress is compelled by the vic- ious legislation of the last republican Congress to increase appropriations. It will take several years of democratic rule and vigilant investigations to get the expenditures of this government down to an economical, business basis, but it is going to be done.

Secretary Noble has issued an order granting the use of the hall of the Pension Office building for the Cleve- land Inaugural Ball, but the commit- tee has not yet accepted it. Mr. Cleve- land's first Inaugural Ball was held in this building; also Mr. Harrison's. In fact it is almost the only building in Washington suitable for the purpose, although owners of other buildings think dif t.

Senator gan says it was English influence, ch is always for the sin- gle gold standard, that prevented the accomplishment of anything by the monetary conference, and he thinks the same influences will have the same effect when it meets again in the spring.

TRIAL LIST.

First Week of January Court Commencing Monday, Jan. 20.

Following is the trial list to be tried at the next term of court, commencing Monday, Jannary 20th, 1893:

R. C. Bowers Granite Co. vs. C. W. Hunter.

C. G. Herlinger's Admr's. vs. W. H. Benner.

James Higgins vs. Meck & Nagle.

Lewis Boone vs. A. C. Bowes.

Thomas G. Ingram vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.

R. McClellan vs. Geo. Blackford.

R. G. H. Hayes vs. Bridget Bradley.

Bellefonte Academy Trustees, use of, vs. W. L. McMeen et al.

John Wagner vs. John Krumrine's Admrs.

M. A. Smith vs. Geo. Meyer's exrs.

SPECIAL COURT.

Commencing Monday, March 20th, to hear the following cases in which Judge Furst was interested and will not preside.

Tyrone Mining & Mfg. Co. vs. James S. Cross.

John Liggett vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Hoover, Hughes & Co.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Henry Crosby et al.

John I. Thompson vs. Geo. and John Mattern.

Not So Heavy as Before.

The travel during the past holidays was comparatively light compared with that of former years, and to this cause can mainly be attributed the railroad company not issuing excur- sion tickets. It has been customary during holidays for the issue of tick- ets at greatly reduced rates, and many were thus induced to travel who would not have done so had the regular rate been charged. This year no tickets were sold at excursion rates, and in- quiry made resulted in the information that it was the result of an agreement made between the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads not to place excursion tickets on sale, and the passenger traffic in consequence was comparatively light. There is also a rumor to the effect that in the near fu- ture mileage books will not be sold and all others called in. It seems that the railroad companies prefer hauling less passengers and at a better rate.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method. That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never estab- lish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best peo- ple in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Too Fishy.

The Middleburg *Post* pens the fol- lowing episode occurring in that coun- ty: A Penn township sportsman while out rabbit hunting one night during the recent full moon, leveled his gun at an incoming rabbit, when an immense Canadian owl flew out of a bush close by and lit plumb on his gun-barrel. He was too surprised to shoot and both the bird and rabbit got away.

Death of Mrs. Harter.

Mrs. William Harter, widow, and mother of ex-recorder Harter, of Mill- heim, died a few days ago and was buried on Tuesday. She was much esteemed in Millheim.

Vacation Over.

The holiday vacation of the public schools closed on Monday, when the winter term was begun. The vacation was of but one week this year instead of two as before.

SIXTY-NINE cents for wheat in Chi- cago, last Saturday, was the lowest fig- ure since 1864, in that market.

CUPID'S DART

PIERCES THE HEARTS OF TWO YOUNG PEOPLE.

Miss Carrie M. Lawyer is Wedded to Mr. David W. Bradford on Thursday Even- ing, Dec. 29th.

On Dec. 29th the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Lawyer, west of the Old Fort, was the brilliant scene of the marriage ceremony of their only daugh- ter, Carrie May, to David W. Bradford of near Centre Hall.

The hospitable home was turned in- to a veritable garden of foliage and tasteful decorations, while the large number of guests, many of whom were from a distance, made the whole a spectacle of mingled solemnity, mirth and joy.

At seven o'clock, Miss Helen Bar- tholomew, escorted to the organ by Professor Crisswell, proceeded to ren- der the wedding march, and shortly followed to its entrancing cadence, bridesmaid and best man, Miss Beulah Brisbin, charmingly dressed, and G. O. Benner. The bride, a lady of charm- ing personality, exquisite beauty and grace, leaning on the arm of him whom she should shortly claim her own, im- mediately followed. The contracting couple composedly took their places before the Rev. H. N. Minnigh, of the M. E. church, who in the beautiful form of that church, pronounced the couple man and wife.

Congratulations were showered upon the couple who had relinquished all relationship to the mirage of single blessedness and so auspiciously set sail over the sea of sublime happiness un- der the immaculate canopy of mutual love and reciprocated affections. A sumptuous collation was then served and merry making ruled the hour.

The presents were costly and elabor- ate.

The ushers were Mr. Elmer Royer of Bellefonte, and Prof. Wm. B. Criss- well of Centre Hall. The bride, who is well and popularly known, was sumptuously dressed in cream silk bengaline, decollette, which on her graceful figure was surpassingly beautiful. The bridesmaid, Miss Beu- lah Brisbin, was dressed in pink Lans- downe, decollette, and was alike beau- tiful and charmingly attractive.

The groom is one of our rising young men—manly and energetic. He em- bodies all the qualifications for a de- voted and worthy husband.

The happy couple embark on their pilgrimage of life with every omen of happiness, prosperity and tranquility, and it is the REPORTER'S earnest hope and abiding faith that these may nev- er wane, but go on ever increasing through the trials of life until is reach- ed the haven of eternal happiness.

Letter From Ohio

Dr. Kreider writes us from Bucyrus, Ohio, December 22, as follaws: Our town has a steady growth, have now three finished railroads, the shops of one road, with other large manufact- ures; over forty steam industries, and the fourth prospective railroad. Here is the place to find work by idle me- chanics, merchants, etc. The city has increased in population from 3200 to nearly 8000 within a few years, and is making daily accessions, who are at- tracted here by newly organized man- ufactures. We have had no snow yet to make good sleighing. Corn husk- ing is still going on, much of it is husked by machinery.

A Valuable Road.

The Cresson, Clearfield and New York short line railroad company has been sold and merged into the Pennsyl- vania railroad company's system. The property and franchises will be taken possession of by the new owners on January 1. This line is thirty miles long and extends from Cresson, Cam- bria county, to Irvina, Clearfield coun- ty. It has two branches running to coal mines. It traverses a region rich in coal, lumber and mineral resources.

Coal Scarce.

There is a scarcity of coal all along the line of the railroad. The cause given for it is that cars are scarce. Orders that have been in for coal over a month, remain unfilled. We fear that the combine has some other rea- son for it.

Finest of Coasting.

A mile of finest coasting that carries you with arrow speed right into Cen- tre Hall. This will make the mouths of city youngsters water, who have nothing better than sliding down cel- lar doors.

Nine Killed.

Bears have been unusually plenty this season and seven have already been killed in Nittany mountain, by hunters of Walker township. In oth- er parts of the county killing of bears is reported.

AT THE INSTITUTE.

FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLES.

Rev. W. E. Fischer, pastor of the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, was introduced before the large audience and delivered an interesting address entitled "Fidelity to Principles." It is a deep subject and was well handled by the speaker. He says character can only be formed by following closely and correctly every principle of honest duty; man must be a perpendicular animal to be a great man; truth leads all honest men; no man can occupy a horizontal and a perpendicular posi- tion at one and the same time; to speak the truth only because you are under oath to do so, not because of the love of it is no credit to any one; it is always a gain to be honest; the good service a thing gives is always its best endorsement; if geology needs anything above another today it is principle; principle is to the student what the lighthouse is to the sailor; the man who has no principle is nothing but a moral drunkard; knowledge comes by obedience to principle; the love of evil keeps men in darkness, to see God is to see truth; standard of valuation to- day is professional success, which in many instances is achieved by pervert- ed methods; too many men are today living solely by the practice of their wits, with not the least resemblance of principle; man's character is always judged by his actions; fidelity to prin- ciple is necessary for our own safety; many great men's success, is after all nothing but defeat; safety of any man is the good and true principle he fol- lows; to be useful in the world is to be happy; if a man cannot regulate his own life he surely is of no benefit to mankind in general.—*Gazette.*

When we received from Richard A. Saalfield, 794, 796 and 798 Tenth aven- ue, New York, the first number of his New York Musical Monthly we were staggered. But his Christmas number embarrases us. His other numbers contained 32 pages of music; but this number contains 56 pages and 19 dif- ferent pieces of music. The contents are as follows: "Crossing the Bar," "Mistletoe Bough," "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," "The Lord's Pray- er," "Sion," "Angels Voices in My Dreams," all vocal music. Christmas Carols: Cantique de Noel, (Christmas Song,) "Christmas Hymn, Pilgrims of the Night," "O Little Town of Bethle- hem," "Let Music Break on this Glad Morn," "All Lowliness and Love," "Upon This Holy Day," "The Royal Child is Born," "In a Manger Rests the King," "There's a Song in the Air." Instrumental: Christmas, "Lar- go," "Society Belles Yorke," "La Czarina Mazurka." The price is 15 cts. per copy or $1.50 a year.

WHERE ARE THEY AT?

What Has Become of the Millheim Rail- road Boom?

Is Millheim's railroad a dead tainty or dead for certain?

The citizens have offered to grade providing the P. R. R. will do the re and run it.

If they fail in this why not have an electric road, which would answer all purposes. The power to generate elec- tricity could be had from Penns creek, below Coburn, and would be less ex- pensive than steam, and the electric plant could furnish power for othe purposes at Coburn and Millheim, as well as light in addition to power for an electric road.

Clearfield Licenses.

Clearfield county is a great place for liquor licenses. From the number of applicants this year nearly every cross road in that county will have a grog shop running. There are 201 appli- cants for hotel license, 25 applicants for restaurant license, 13 for wholesale license, 5 for breweries, and one for distillery, making a total of 145. That is about four times as many as Centre county will have.

CALIFORNIA has taken the lead in two most important political reforms. At the recent November election her people declared, by a vote of 187,958 against 13,342, in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. At the same elec- tion her people voted, by 151,320 against 41,059, in favor of an educa- tional qualification for voters.

CHRISTMAS had the blues on ac- count of the extremely low tempera- ture and high winds. The only pleas- ure was to be found indoors, and as many as could avoided going out. We hope all were able to keep warm.

Bull's-Head Horse and cattle Pow- der promotes the growth of stunted pigs, and increases the natural tenden- cy of swine to take on flesh. As an in- vigorator for hogs it has no equal. Only 25 cents per package. At all dealers.

FOR THE LADIES.

HOME-MADE TRAVELLING BAGS.

Travelling bags are made of common linen hand towelling and trimmed with silk dress braid. One a little different from those made with round ends and joined with a straight piece can be made by using extra-width towelling, and gathering the ends, finishing them with flat rosettes of braid; make handles of linen bound with braid, and close the openings with buttons and buttonholes.—[New York Journal.

A HANDSOME NEW FABRIC.

Angora cloth is a new handsome fabric for coats and redingotes. It is soft and fleecy, like fur on the reverse side, and wraps made of it are only silk-lined in the waist-portion. A stylish garment made of this material has Directoire fronts, turning back in revers of black astrakhan. The huge cloth sleeves have cuffs of the fur, and a large cape collar, pointed at the back, and also made of the astrakhan, rounds on the shoulders and joins the revers on the fronts.—[New York Post.

GIFTS TO BRIDESMAIDS.

It has become quite an English and American custom for the bridegroom to give a souvenir gift to each bridesmaid, and it has become almost a nuisance, for the gifts are often of value. Usually a bangle or a small brooch and a bouquet are all that is expected. If the groom belongs to a boating or sporting club or is a horseman, or has any decided fad, he gives a gift bearing his colors or emblem. There are many devices in bridesmaids' jewelry, supposed to be peculiarly suitable to the sentiment of the occasion, among them a bell for the bangle, modelled after a historic bell and covered with inscriptions of good luck and good wishes.—[New York Telegram.

KNICKERBOCKERS SUPERSEDE PETTICOATS

Winter petticoats are now being in a very great measure superseded by knickerbockers in London, and many ladies when ordering a new walking dress have a pair of knickerbockers of the same material or in fine serge sent with it. They render walking far less fatiguing than the heavy winter petticoats. Each petticoat not only adds to the weight of the dress, but also impedes the movements by constantly pressing against one in the act of walking. That is one reason why girls when walking with their brothers become fatigued so much sooner than boys do. With serge knickerbockers fatigue is avoided without any diminution of warmth.—[New York Tribune.

COOKERY-TEACHING IN ENGLAND.

The London News says the number of women who go about the country giving cookery lectures is constantly increasing. In England these teachers are fairly paid. In the county council work the teacher has to drive a considerable distance five days in the week, and back again at night, often in an open conveyance, so that women who are not physically strong would be foolish to undertake the duty. Occasionally three demonstration lessons have to be given in one day, which means about six hours' working and talking. Many of the teachers are quite girls, and it has been remarked that the village mothers to whom they lecture show but little faith in them, resting more confidently upon the assertions of older lecturers. There are many new lights to be thrown upon domestic cookery, and these are apt to be smiled upon with pitying superiority when shown by a girl.

MODISH GOWNS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

A very rich shade of tomato-red camel's-hair serge is used in gay gowns for very young women. The newest fancy is to make a round waist, with yoke and enormous sleeves of black or very dark bottle-green velvet. The yoke and sleeves appear to be all in one piece, but the seams on the shoulders which join them are covered with a sort of epaulet finish of very elegant cut jet. A single row of black moss trimming is at the foot of the red-skirt, with five rows of cut-jet gimp above. Other dresses in similar fashion are made of violet cloth, hunter's-green vigogne, or Napoleon-blue camel's-hair, brightened by a Breton vest of brilliant taureau-red cloth or Bengaline. Around the bottom of the skirt are set two very narrow bias bands of the red fabric, with an edging each side of purled black gimp of a glittering line of jet. These dresses in every case are lined throughout with black taffeta silk, with a balayeuse flounce of the same silk cut bias and scantily gathered and about five inches deep.—[St. Louis Republic.

THE POPULAR SHAPED HAT.

The aggressively superior way in which the brims of a popular shape in felt hats curl up from the face underneath is nothing short of contemptuous and very far from becoming. The straight brims suit almost all faces, and those that droop slightly are even more becoming, but a woman must have deep-rooted confidence in her own good looks before she can with impunity venture on a hat that openly and brazenly disparages them. Unfortunately, many women possess that confidence, which is, however, not shared by their friends and neighbors, and when they purchase one of these intensely superior hats they cannot see themselves as others see them, or they would tear the gibing headgear off and consign it to instant dissection. There are a few faces that can stand the test of these curved-up brims, but they are so few that the pity is to find the fashion becoming general. They are inexpensive and durable, these hats, and as they are also up to date, women wear them without thinking how hard and uncompromising they are.—[Chicago Herald.

OLD-FASHIONED BEAUTIFIERS.

Chief among the toilet accessories of the Seventeenth Century belle was a pair of chicken-skin gloves, worn at night to keep her hands white and delicate.

To keep the complexion peachy and pink the old-time beauties believed there was nothing equal to the juice of strawberries, either fresh or preserved.

April snow water, bottled and well corked, was and is used by many a soft-skinned woman for the preservation of her loveliness.

To make the waist slender it was the custom of early English ladies to sleep in stays tightly clasped and corded.

When a society belle of our grandmother's day happened to be afflicted with a foot too long for beauty she shortened its apparent length by wearing very high heels. Sometimes the heels were so high that dear grandmamma could scarcely walk upon them.

To remove skin blemishes that were too pronounced to serve as beauty marks the unfortunate old-time beauties used to bind salt pork upon the offensive spots, and sometimes even eel skins and chopped frogs' legs were employed.

Slitting the skin at the outer edge of the eye to give greater size to that orb was not an uncommon thing in the good old days.

If a girl happened to be afflicted with stooping shoulders her devoted mamma would bind a flat piece of board upon her back to keep the erring shoulders straight.

But there were some very dainty things which were employed by grandmamma and her friends to keep themselves lovely.

For example, grandmamma dipped her laces in lavender water to make them smell sweet. She sprinkled her locks with oil of rosemary. Her finger tips were touched with rose paste, and so were her lips, while her skin was fragrant with attar of rose, which was poured into her bath.—[St. Louis Republic.

FASHION NOTES.

Engagements cups and saucers continue to be one of the caprices of fashion.

Chippendale glass is in tall, slender, angular pieces, with delicate gold tracery.

Winter ulsters appear in a variety of attractive guises.

Bonnets remain small, with close sides and tiny old Dutch crowns.

The skirts, as a rule, are rather full, being first gored and then lightly gathered.

The modiste eschews flowers in the majority of her dainty decorations.

The favorite fur and sutache ornamentation has found its way on to the ulster.

Engagement rings are now more frequently set with diamonds than plain.

The large sidewise bows of velvet now seen on hats are fully twelve inches long.

Red flowers now appear on hats and bonnets.

Fur and braiding will remain the most popular trimming for outside coats and wraps.

Short shoulder puffs of velvet are a new feature of many of the imported evening gowns.

Vases of glass bubbles surmounting one another, as delicate and iridescent as soap bubbles, are new.

The watteau fold invariably looks best on the princess dress and should also fall with a short train.

The newest thing in mid-season hats is the pretty white sailor in felt, with or without trimmings.

Lace remains in fashion as much as ever, and is employed in an innumerable number of ways and styles.

Short jackets are decorated at present in a very plain style, as they are intended principally for outdoor toilet.

Accordion pleating is once more becoming the rage. We see it in dress trains, in yokes, in ruffles, and in hat trimmings.

New bonnets are covered plainly with velvet and overlaid with heavy embroidery.

Wings are very freely used on all shapes; as many as ten trim a broad plateau shape.

Rolls of velvet surround tall crowns, and rosetts of either velvet or ribbon are numerous.

A new crown for a large hat resembles a square put on diamondwise, edged with fur and one end turned up.

An electric blue model is covered with silver and steel embroidery and has rosettes of velvet, from which spring fancy black quills.

English hats are often bound with a double piping of black satin and trimmed with a "Colonel" or stiff brush of osprey.

Deep rich gold is used for the setting of emeralds and sapphires, the white gold being preferable for diamonds, pearls and rubies.

Two fashions rule at present, princess dresses and short jackets, these last being of infinite variety, and made chiefly of lace for indoor toilet.

Attempts are made to popularize dress skirts gathered or pleated slightly around the waist.

The milliner is making great use of the choicest exotics in garnishing her smartest bonnets and hats.

Rose-tinted velvet chrysanthemums, yellow and pale pink roses, singly or artistically massed, are used with good effect upon head-gear.

Alsatian bows of ecru-tinted guipure lace have an edge of narrow dark fur along the selvage side of the loops.

Short tea-gowns are made for youthful wearers in quaint and pretty fashion, the Empire style being a favorite.

Turbans of magenta, blue, golden-brown and gray velvet are edged with fur and feather trimmed with feather tips and flowers.

The Chester carnation and orchid boutonniere have given way to a bunch of half a dozen tiny rosebuds, with a single wisp of green in the center.

India mull, being somewhat more durable and nearly as delicate and airy as chiffon, has in a measure supplanted the latter textile in general favor.

The wool ground of many stylish striped fabrics is of genuine English serge.

Immense Empire bows with buckles of sparkling Irish diamonds in the center are set upon large round hats of fine French felt.

Rather elaborate braidwork in soutache upon the revers, cuffs and collar is noticed upon many ulsters in plain Devonshire cloth and Irish Melton.

Already ostrich feathers are claiming recognition, and are growing in popularity. They are used largely in conjunction with the fashionable fancies in large hats.

The white felt hat with an indented crown, and at the side a full bow of white velvet, makes a very pretty shopping hat, and serves well for an afternoon promenade.

Trimmings for costumes for the street and the country are used sparingly, yet the latter have a very dressy appearance, as all the details are most carefully studied.

The Bernhardt toque, a dainty style of headgear for the fall, makes a very acceptable head dress for driving and visiting.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

A vessel that has had oil in it may be easily cleaned by first pouring into it some diluted carbolic acid.

Potash as a sanitary means is unrivaled. Take about one tablespoonful of the clear potash to two quarts of warm water, and pour it into the pipes of the bathroom and closets, taking care that it does not come in contact with tin or zinc. A cleansing like this three times a week will prevent any complaint traceable to ordinary bacteria and microbes. Scrub thoroughly the unpainted floors, unpainted steps, board walks, etc., with water made sharp with the potash, and no animal or vegetable germ will flourish after the application.

Nothing in the bathroom should be so carefully looked after as the sponge. That but little consideration is given it is daily shown in the forlorn and neglected condition of this very necessary adjunct to cleanliness. Instead of being left to dry in the sponge-basket, it is, as a rule, dropped down in some corner and allowed to soak or given a one-sided chance on the sill outside the room. It is simply useless to expect to keep your sponges in a sweet and wholesome condition so long as they are treated in this manner. In the first place, they must not only be thoroughly washed, but, in order to prevent their becoming foul, each part of the sponge should be exposed to the air. Fastidious women see to it that this toilet article is each week cleansed by dropping it into water in which a large lump of soda has been dissolved, afterward boiling it for sixty minutes, when it is rinsed in cold water and given a sun bath until entirely dry. Always rinse all soapy suds from your sponge and then throw it into your basket, which should be hung just outside the bathroom window. A sponge cared for in this fashion will never be slimy, sour or musty.

The Opal.

There are three varieties of this famous gem. Ranking first comes the Oriental; as second in value, the fire; and, lastly, the common opal. The affection for this precious treasure, as expressed by the ancients, can hardly be believed. Nonnius, a Roman Senator, absolutely preferred exile to parting with a brilliant opal of the size of a filbert, which was earnestly coveted by Marc Antony. An opal ranking as third among the finest in the world is described as having three longitudinal bands of the harlequin kind, from the uppermost of which rose perpendicularly the most resplendent flames. It measured nine inches by six.

In the last century a very round and brilliant opal was the property of the amateur Fleury. Another, said to be fascinatingly vivid, was owned by a noted French financier. These two were regarded as marvels of beauty among gems. On account of the thousand fissures of the stone, engraving is always difficult, and often impossible. A head of Sappho engraved upon a "presumable opal," an antique, has been highly valued and carefully studied by experts in gem lore. It is catalogued, so we read, among the treasures of a princely home.—[Harper's Bazar.

Puzzles About the Eel.

Of all the common creatures of the water none is as great a puzzle to the naturalist as the slippery, everyday eel. That they live and have their being there is not a shadow of a doubt, but exactly how they are propagated no living man knows. You may assert that they bring forth their young alive, like the viper does, and I may declare that the baby eel comes from eggs or spawn, and yet neither can prove that the other is in error, in short, the eel's manner of breeding is one of the mysteries of nature. Some of the authorities contend that they grow up from horsehairs; others that they are generated spontaneously from slime. The fishermen of all countries have their popular superstitions respecting this slippery customer. In Scandinavian lands they tell you that eels are the progeny of the water snake and some species of fish, and, being hybrids, like mules, never breed. In Sardinia they are said to be produced from eggs laid by a water beetle known on this account as "the mother of eels." Some years ago the celebrated Virchow offered a large reward to any one that would send him a female eel containing eggs. He was never called upon to pay the reward. A most careful examination with the microscope is necessary in order to distinguish the sexes. If you doubt these things send to the United States Fish Commissioners for a ton of eel eggs.—[St. Louis Republic.

A Message From the Stars.

A meteorite weighing ten tons was found imbedded in the soil near New Castle, Col., about nine o'clock on the morning of November 29th. It was very warm, when touched by wondering fingers, and bore other evidences of having had a fast journey through space. It was lying very still, also, when found; and showed no disposition to leave its bed when called on by curious visitors. It was the only stellar specimen of its kind to be found in the neighborhood of New Castle. Nobody saw it fall; but the warm and restful condition of the meteorite when found should satisfy all real scientists that it had come a long distance and was very tired—that in point of fact it was and is, in the purview of real science, a chunk of Biela's comet. Welcome, O Chunk, to New Castle.—[Frank Leslie's Weekly.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

USE OF FAT AS A FOOD.—Liebig taught that fat split up in the body and that the free carbon combined with the oxygen taken in in respiration to produce carbonic acid, and that it was by the act of respiratory combustion that the body heat was maintained. Fatty foods were hence considered necessary as heat producers. Recent investigations, however, show that though fat is split up and combined with oxygen in the production of heat, especially during muscular exercise, the process is effected in the tissues by the action of the cells, and not in the lungs, as formerly taught. The use of the fat is now regarded as threefold: 1. To maintain the body heat. In cold latitudes, where the body is subject to rapid cooling, fatty foods become a necessity, so that the carbon may be easily supplied for combination with oxygen in consumption. Hence the Greenlander consumes large quantities of blubber and oil. 2. To produce force. A muscular tissue is only produced at the cost of oxidation in the tissues; fat is rapidly burned off during exercise. If absent the tissues themselves would be wasted. 3. To prevent the use of albumen. A purely albuminous diet is wasteful. It has been proven experimentally that a small amount of meat food taken in consideration with bread and fat suffices to maintain the albuminous structures of the body better than exclusively lean meat diet. Fat stored in the body as adipose tissue is a bank on which the body may draw for supplies of energy and heat when required. It is stated that in the Franco-German war of 1870 the German Emperor, acting on the strongly expressed opinion of Ebstein that muscular fatigue could best be supported on fat, gave orders that each soldier should have served out to him 250 grammes of fat bacon. It is also a well known fact that fat animals bear deprivation of food better than thin ones.

NERVOUSNESS AND ITS CURE.—Dr. Bilsinger, in an article on the cure of neurasthenia, or modern nervousness, which is pervading all classes of society in an increasing degree, insists that each individual has the means, to a certain extent, in his own hands, of alleviating by a rational mode of life the general harm to which modern man is exposed under the influences which contribute to nervousness. But the majority of people seem to prefer to remain ignorant, and more or less gradually impair their nervous systems by certain special indulgences, abuse of stimulants, too early and excessive use of tobacco smoke, etc. Among the early symptoms of derangement from these causes are crossness, a tendency to be overcome by trifles or a sensibilility to nervous disturbances. But even in apparently critical cases, a surprisingly favorable result may be reached by the exercise of a little patience combined with a proper and intelligently directed general hygiene. Nervous patients must school themselves religiously to avoid, as much as possible, all drug remedies. Benumbing narcotics should especially be forsworn, no matter how seductive they may appear at first, for in the end they to a certainty do more harm than good. Of immensely greater value than drugs to nervous patients are the natural factors of pure air, light, water, quiet and exercise. Fresh air, and especially mountain air, is invaluable and can be indulged in without fear of excess. The same, however, cannot be said of water. This most sovereign of all remedies has come into discredit in nervous diseases because of its flagrant abuse. A too indiscriminate application of water is a double poison to nervous patients. On the other hand, combined with the air cure and certain respiratory and muscular exercises, as well as massage, it is of the greatest benefit. Gardening is one of the best and simplest cures for disordered nerves, and an arm and chest strengthener, which expands the chest and regulates the activity of the heart and strengthens the muscles, can be used with great advantage, provided the exercise is taken in a well-aired room. The diet should be light, slightly stimulating, and frequently changed; strong soup, fruit, green vegetables and milk and grain dishes are recommended. A suitable mental treatment should go hand in hand with hygienic and dietetic measures, and above everything, patience and rest must be insisted upon.

CLIMATE INDOORS AND OUT.—The winter has barely begun, says the *Tribune*, yet many complaints are already heard of the debilitating influences of the climate. Americans live in overheated houses and are unconscious of the degree to which they are pampering and enfeebling their bodies by furnace air. By the middle of October the fires were kindled. Two months have passed and lassitude and depression are already felt. It is the climate indoors that enervates rather than the climate outdoors. Men become accustomed during the winter to living and sleeping in overheated houses and to working by day with steam radiators and furnace flues in full blast. Physically they are weakened by this artificial atmosphere. They go about with plaintive outcries against the sudden changes in "the worst climate on the face of the earth." They seem wholly unconscious of the fact that the sharpest changes are those which are artificially produced between the climate indoors and the climate outside. Overheated houses and offices are not only promoting pulmonary disease and physical exhaustion, but are also imparting an impetus to a midwinter exodus of health and pleasure seekers. Southern Europe retains its old-time popularity as a refuge for consumptives; but within ten years a strong tide of midwinter travel has set in toward Florida, the West Indies, Mexico and Southern California. For a protracted winter sojourn Florida, Nassau and Barbadoes have perhaps unrivalled attractions on this side of the Atlantic; but for short outings there is a wide range of midwinter travel, and it is of such excursions that the debilitated hothouse plants of Northern climes already feel in need. A voyage to Jamaica or to the Leeward and Windward Islands, or a journey to Cuba or Venezuela, or a railway excursion through Mexico with a conducted party and a vestibule train, have become popular interludes in the social recitative of a Northern winter. With the close of the Christmas holidays the flight of these winter-birds begins, and for two or three months the tourist is a familiar figure in those portions of tropical America which can be readily reached and visited with a fair degree of comfort so far as hotel accommodations are concerned. As soon as these birds of passage are on the wing they experience the invigorating effect of fresh air. For a single night out of New York harbor at sea the breath of a coil of steam pipe may be welcomed in sleeping cabin or social hall; but from the second day the tourist lives without artificial heat, whether he is crossing the Gulf Stream on his course to the Bahamas, or circling about the lovely highland islands on the Lesser Antilles, or revelling in the sunshine and balmy breezes of Cuba, he is filling his lungs with fresh air on land or sea, and when he awakes in the morning he is spared the sensation of having been more or less cooked by the heat while he has been asleep. When his outing is over and he returns reluctantly to his home and business, "braced up," as he describes it, for enduring the ravages of "a beastly climate," he finds himself gasping for breath as he crosses his own threshold and passes into the sphere of artificial heat; and he awakes the next morning with neuralgic pains in the head and a general sense of having been shut up overnight in a furnace flue. Then if he be a wise man he will have less to say about the evils of an inclement and changeable climate, and will reflect soberly upon the conditions of the artificial and unwholesome climate indoors which the furnace maker has created, and he himself tolerates to his own physical degeneracy.

A SUBLIME SIGHT.

Remarkable Scenes During a Great Meteoric Shower.

Hugh Hays is a remarkable old gentleman, says a Louisville letter to the New York Sun. He has just celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, and is fairly entitled to be looked upon as an old settler. He came here from Pittsburgh as a boy when Louisville was nothing more than a village. He is full of anecdotes of the early days. One of his most interesting reminiscences is about the celebrated star shower of 1833.

"I distinctly remember that remarkable scene on the night of November 28, two generations ago," he said. "About 3 o'clock in the morning I was waked by the screams of frantic women and children who were pushing through the streets. My first impression was that the city was on fire, but when I got outside the house such a sight as no pen can describe was presented. It was a bright, clear, and beautiful night with a sky that looked as if prepared for the occasion. Not a cloud was visible, but it seemed as if millions and millions of bright stars were darting with lightning rapidity in all directions above us. The city was as brilliantly lighted as if a noonday sun shone above.

"What added to the terror was the fact that the Millerites had been predicting through the country that the end of the world was at hand. Lorenzo Dow had preached for a month in this city, his subject always being 'The End of Time.' He told his hearers that the day of judgment was close at hand, and that they should be ready to say farewell when the archangel's trumpet sounded, for there was no telling when this might be. No wonder that the people were frightened at the wonderful display going on above their heads. They were sure the stars were falling, and they went wild.

"The starry exhibition lasted one hour and twenty minutes, then ceased as suddenly as if a great black curtain had been thrown across the heavens. As quickly as you could shut off a gas light the meteors disappeared. All was sudden darkness and the scene was over. In the meantime the doors of every house had been thrown open, and the citizens felt that they had been granted a new lease of life. Nobody went back to bed; quite the contrary. All the saloons kept open, and made no charge for drinks. There were more men drunk that night, probably, than were ever seen in that condition in the streets of Louisville at any time before or since. Strange to say, men were intoxicated who had never before been known to touch a drop of liquor. The poor fellows thought it would be their last night on earth, and they would take a long pull and a strong pull before being ushered into eternity. I shall never forget the death-like appearance of the faces of the people that night. Men, women, and children wore horror-stricken expressions, and the bright light made by the shooting stars caused their faces to look blue as indigo. It was a night of fear and sublime grandeur to the inhabitants of the city, but a night of frolicsome delight to those wandering, flaming creatures of the air, who glided through the ballroom of space as if guided by the hand of God.

"Captain Blair Sammons, with his new boat, the Ben Franklin, of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, was caught in the meteoric storm six miles below Madison. He told me he had a hard time in making a safe landing with his boat. The stars were so plentiful and bright above him and their reflections in the water around and in front of the boat were so dazzling that the pilots were blinded. He had a hard time to keep some of his passengers from jumping overboard and drowning. Every one was frightened nearly to lunacy or death, for they thought the end of time had come. Indeed, several deaths were caused by fright in different parts of the country, and one of these deaths occurred here. That was a long time ago, and such a sight may never be witnessed again."

An Emotion Indicator.

The behavior of criminals, it is found, may be studied in a way likely to prove useful in medicine by means of the plethysmograph. This is a new instrument for measuring the slightest increase in the flow of blood in the arm. In most instances when a criminal receives sentence the flow of blood diminishes, but the sight of wine restores it. Brain effort increases the flow. In front of a loaded pistol an average man is greatly affected, but the crimson of a hardened murderer is little influenced. The instrument, in short, elicits involuntary testimony of the physical and nervous state of the criminal.—[New York Telegram.

ELEPHANTS.

Some of the Singular Friendships They Contract.

Elephants are queer and interesting creatures, both in captivity and in their native wilds. Tip, the ugly Forepaugh elephant in Central Park, New York, who has the discredit of having killed several of his keepers, is extremely fond of little dogs, and with equal fervor he hates birds.

Tip's keeper has a small fox terrier which is to be found almost any day playing about the feet and trunk of the cruel mammoth as he stands chained short to the sunken post in the yard in front of the elephant house. The dog is one of the least of his kind as Tip is one of the largest of his.

The terrier has usually a season of running rapidly around and around the torious friend, who watches him something like a twinkle in his shot eyes. Suddenly the great trunk shoots out and the dog over it, and then goes rolling heels on the ground, whereupon blows a lot of dust over his own probably his way of laughing at the He never hurts the dog, who proceeds to "get even" in his own He sneaks up quietly from behind, when directly between Tip's fore suddenly gives vent to a succession shrill barks. Of course elephants nerves, and Tip gives a start backward just as anybody would, at which little scamp leaps to one side, out of and barks fit to kill himself—his way laughing.

Tip has an ungovernable desire crush the life out of every English row in the park. Sometimes a flock surround him to pick up the he scatters from his pile of hay. Whenever they get conveniently close he suddenly swings his trunk among them, blowing with all his might at the same time and stamping with one of his ponderous feet. English sparrows are quick of wing, and they generally get out of reach, but occasionally the great trunk strikes one and knocks the life out. Then, with every appearance of grand rage, the elephant picks the soft feathered body up in his trunk and throws it over his back and out of the enclosure, giving great horrid grunts of satisfaction.

Wild elephants sometimes make devoted friends of other animals. A party of hunters in Central Africa once wounded a large bull elephant, which trailed scores of miles into the jungle, after receiving the heavy bullet into his shoulder. The chase was abandoned for the time. A fortnight later the hunters came upon the same beast. He was lying on his uninjured side near a stream in a dense forest. A buffalo cow was standing over the fallen monarch, gently licking the blood from the wound, frequently he would leave him and go to the stream, and by pawing at its edge toss a lot of water upon the ranks of flies within reach of the elephant's trunk. It was probably in this way that refreshing moisture had been conveyed to the fevered and suffering giant, keeping him alive.

The hunters were divided as to whether the elephant should be put out of his misery. It was finally decided to give him a chance for his life under the rising of the cow.

Several weeks later, when the party were making their way back toward the coast, they came across a lame elephant attended by a buffalo cow. Their arms were not molested.—[St. Louis Republic.

Chinese "Fake" Josses.

United States Consul Bedloe refers to "josses" as follows: Amoy and Canton are places which supply travelers and curio dealers with hideous idols, called "josses." They are manufactured, wholesale and retail, "moderns" and "antique," orthodox or to order, as may be desired. I am sorry to be obliged to state that much of the joss business is a fraud, pious and otherwise. The religion josses either a very fat and pious gentleman, with a large genius for eating, or a dignified, virtuous female with a superfluous number of arms and hands. But these styles did not suit mercenary who desired to astonish their fellows at home. So, to please their customer the Mongolian joss-maker, with a keen eye for the main chance, turns out an assorted lot of clay hobgoblins warranted to freeze the blood of a small boy or produce hysterics in a nervous and dyspeptic girl. In this category come the ape with the tiger face and ferocious fangs, the so-called "God of Hunger," who is only an every-day, half-starved opium smoker, and the "Snake God," who is probably a phase of delirium tremens. None of these belong to Chinese art. They are simply "fakes" made for the markets of Christendom.

Joss making is very simple. The manufacturer's chief stock in trade consists of wooden or metal molds. In these the wet clay is put into shape and allowed to dry. It is then touched up, dipped in molten glue and allowed to cool. The average workman can turn out a hundred a day. The clay is kaolin, running from red and gray to snow white, and costs about one cent per pound. The glaze is melted in a small charcoal furnace similar to the old-fashioned soldering furnaces of retired plumbers. The wages of a good artist vary from twenty to forty cents per day. The cost of a fair-sized image is about three cents. He sells them for five cents to a native and for as high as $5 to the credulous European or American tourist.—[Washington Star.

In Portland, Me., they have applied vaseline to all the trolley wires of the electric railroad and it is said to have worked very successfully in keeping the snow and ice from it. The process of applying it was an interesting one. Two men stood upon a platform on the top of a car and one spread the vaseline with sponges which was applied by the other. In this way the job was made a short one, as the man was able to apply the substance while the car was moving at an ordinary rate of speed. It will take about a gallon for one application on the entire road. As long as the weather is cold this will remain on the wires, and will not be worn off for a long time. There is need of this oiling only on top of the wire.—[Boston Transcript.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Lessons Taught By Holidays."

TEXT: *"In respect of a holy day."*—Colossians ii. 16.

What the Bible here and elsewhere calls a holy day we, by change of one letter and change of pronunciation, call holiday. But by change of spelling and accentuation we cannot change the fact that holidays have great significance. As long as the world stands Christmas day and New Year's day and Easter day will be charged and surcharged with solemn suggestiveness and holy mirth. Whether you take the old style of my text and call them holy days, or the modern style and call them holidays, they somehow set all my nerves a-tingle and my deeper emotions into profoundest agitation. I am glad that this season we have the holidays completely bounded. For years, Christmas day starting in the midst of one week, and New Year's day starting in the midst of another week, we have been perplexed to know when the holidays began and when they ended, and perhaps we may have begun them too soon or continued them too long.

But this year they are bounded by two beaches of gold—Sabbath, December 25, 1892, and Sabbath, January 1, 1893. The one Sabbath this year commemorates the birth of the greatest being that ever walked the earth; the other celebrates the birth of that which is to be one of the greatest years of all time; the one day supernatural because of an unhinged star and angelic doxology, and the other day natural, but part of a procession that started with the world's existence and will go on until the world is burned up; both the first and last days of these holidays coming in with Sabbatical splendor and solemnity, and girdling all the days between with thoughts that have all time and all eternity in their emphasis. How shall we spend them? At haphazard and without special direction, and they leaving, as they go away from us, physical fatigue and mental exhaustion, the effect of late hours and recklessness of diet adding another chapter to the moral and spiritual and eternal disasters which have resulted from misspent holidays? Oh, no! A stout and resounding no! for all the eight days.

I propose that we divide this holiday season, the two Sabbaths of the holiday and the six days between, into three chapters—the first part a chapter of illustrious birthday; the second part a chapter of annual decadence; the third part a chapter of chronological introduction.

First, then, a chapter of illustrious birthday. Not a day of any year but has been marked by the nativity of some good or great soul. Among discoverers the birthday of Humboldt was Sept. 14 and of David Livingston March 19. Among astronomers the birthday of Isaac Newton was Dec. 25 and of Herschel Nov. 17. Among orators the birthday of Cicero was Jan. 3 and of Chrysostom Jan. 14. Among prison reformers the birthday of John Howard was Sep. 2 and of Elizabeth Fry May 1. Among painters the birthday of Raphael was March 28 and of Michael Angelo March 6. Among statesmen the birthday of Washington was Feb. 22, of Hamilton May 8 and of Jefferson April 2. Among consecrated souls the birthday of Mrs. Hemans was Sep. 25, of Lucretia Mott Jan. 3 and of Isabella Graham July 29. But what are all those birthdays compared with Dec. 25, for on or about that day was born one who eclipsed all the great names of all the centuries—Jesus of Bethlehem, Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus of Golgotha, Jesus of Olivet, Jesus of the heavenly throne?

The greatest pictures have been made about scenes in His lifetime. The greatest sacrifices on field of battle or in hospital or on long march or in martyrdom have been inspired by His self abnegation. The finest words of eloquence ever spoken have been uttered in the proclamation of His Gospel. The grandest oratorios that have ever rolled from orchestras were descriptive of His life and death. There have been other orators, but none like Him who "spake as never man spake." There have been other reformers, but none like Him who will not have completed His mission until the last prison is ventilated, and the last blind eye opened, and the last deaf ear unstopped, and the last lame foot bounds like a roe, and the last case of dementia shall come to its right mind. There have been other discoverers, but none like Him able to find how man may be just with God. There have been other deliverers, but none like Him, the rescuer of Nations. There have been other painters, but none like Him who put the image of God on a lost soul. No wonder we celebrate His birth, Protestant church, Catholic church, Greek church, St. Isaac's of St. Petersburg, St. Peter's at Rome, the Madeleine at Paris, St. Paul's in London joining all our American cathedrals and churches and log cabin meeting houses and homes in keeping this pre-eminent birth festival.

Elaborate and prolonged efforts have been made to show that the star that pointed to the manger in which Christ was born was not what it appeared to be, but a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. Our wise men of the west say that the wise men of the east were mistaken. Astronomers, you know, can calculate backward as well as forward, and as they can tell what will occur a hundred years from now among the heavenly bodies, so they can accurately calculate backward and tell what occurred eighteen or nineteen hundred years ago. And it is true that seven years before Christ, in Chaldea, about three hours before day dawn, there was a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. Standing in Jerusalem and looking over toward Bethlehem, those two stars would have seemed to hang over that village, and it is suggested by a learned professor that the magi may have had weak eyes, so that the two stars may have looked like one. In order to take everything supernatural out of the story we have to blind the eyes of the magi and introduce a second star to help out the idea of the one star. But I prefer the simple story of the Bible, that a light of some kind—stellar or meteoric—pointed from the sky to the straw cradle. When it is so easy for God to make a world that He puts eighteen millions of them within one sweep of the telescope, He could certainly afford one silvery or fiery signal of some kind to point the world to the place where the sovereign of the universe lay incarnated and infantile.

If God could afford to make an especial earthquake at the crucifixion, the asiant rocks on Mount Calvary still showing that there was a convulsion of nature at that particular spot which was felt in none of the surroundings, then He could afford something unusual, something brilliant, something positive, something tremendous at the nativity. If a king at the birth of a son can have the palace illumined and couriers sent with swift dispatch to announce the gladness at the gates and wake up an empire with canonade, I am not surprised that at the birth of the Son of God there was celestial agitation, and my only wonder is that, instead of one star or one meteor giving signal, all worlds did not make demonstration. Why not other worlds take interest in the event when Christ came from another world and another world was to get the souls that would be saved by this celestial descent? It would have been a stellar disgrace, an astronomical scandal, if, when the Godhead lay compressed in the form of an infant, something from above had not pointed down, as much as to say: "There He is! Look, all earth and heaven! Look, all time and all eternity!"

You see, the birth at Bethlehem must have been more novel and startling to the heavens than the crucifixion on Calvary. It was expected that Christ would be maltreated. The world always had maltreated its good and great friends. Joseph hurled into the pit, Shadrach put into the fire, Jeremiah lowered into a dungeon, David hounded from the throne, Elijah compelled to starve or take his food from the beak of a filthy raven, and Socrates condemned to death, so that the Calvarian massacre was in the same old line of maltreatment. But the novelty of all the ages was the conjunction of divinity and humanity. Invisible deity, muscled and nerved and fleshed in masculine physique. A child and yet a God! Why, if the meteor had not pointed down that night, some angel would have rushed down and pointed with his glittering scepter. Isaiah and David and Ezekiel, who foretold the coming, would have descended from their thrones and stood on the roof of the barn or in some way designated the honored locality. As the finger of light that December 25 pointed to the straw cradle, now all the fingers of Christendom this moment, fingers of childhood and old age, fingers of sermon and song and decoration and festivity, point to the straw cradle. Am I not right in saying that the first of the three chapters of the holidays should be devoted to the illustrious birthday? By song and prayer and solemn reflection and charities to-day, and by gifts and trees that bear fruit in an hour after they are planted, and family gathering and hilarities sounding from cellar to garret to-morrow, keep Christmas.

As far as possible gather the children and the grandchildren, but put no estoppel on racket, whether of laughter or swift feet or toys in shape of rail trains or trumpets or infant effigy. Let the old folks for one day at least say nothing about rheumatism, or prospect of early demise, or the degeneracy of modern times, or the poison in confectionery. If you cannot stand the noise, retire from it for a little while into some other room and stop your ears. Christmas for children without plenty of noise is no Christmas at all. If children and grandchildren cannot have full swing during the holidays, when will they have it? They will be still soon enough, and their feet will slacken their pace, and the burdens of life will bear them down. Houses get awfully still when the children are gone. While they stay let them fill the room with such resounding mirth that you can hear the echoes twenty years after they are dead. By religious celebration to-day and by domestic celebration to-morrow keep Christmas. As for our beloved church, we to-morrow night mean to set the children of our Sabbath-school wild with delight, and in The Christian Herald, with which I am connected, we are celebrating the holidays by sending out from two to four thousand Bibles a day, and they will continue to go out by express, by messengers and by mails until we have distributed at least one hundred thousand copies of the good old Book on which Christmas is built, and which gives the only healthful interpretation of these swift flying years.

The second chapter of the holidays must speak of annual decadence. This is the last Sabbath of the year. The steps of the last year are getting short, for it is old now. When it waved the springtime blossoms the year was young, and when it swung the scythe and cradle through the summer harvest fields the year was strong, but it is getting out of breath now, and after six more throbs of the pulse will be dead. We cannot stop this annual decadence. Set all the clocks back, set all the watches back, set all the chronometers back, but you cannot set time back. For the old family clock you might suppose that time would have especial respect, and that if you took hold of those old hands on the face of that centenarian of a timepiece and pushed them back you might expect that time would stop or retreat for at least a few minutes. "No, no!" says the old family clock. "I must go on. I saw your father and mother on their wedding day. I struck the hour of your nativity. I counted the festal hours of the day in which you brought home a bride. I sounded the knell at your father's death. I tolled at your mother's departure. Yes, I must sound your own going out of life. I must go on. I must go on. Tick, tock! Tick, tock!"

But there is a great city clock high up in the tower. There are so many wrongs in all our cities to be righted, so many evils to be extirpated, so many prisons to be sanitaried—stop the city clock until all these things are done. Let common council and the people of the great town decree that the city hall clock shall stop. We do not want the sins of 1892 to be handed over to 1893. We do not want the young year to inherit the misfortunes of the old year. By ladders lifted to the tower and by strong hands take hold and halt the city clock. "No! no!" says the city clock. "I cannot wait until you correct all evils or soothe all sorrow or drive out all sin. I have been counting the steps of your progress as a city. I have seen your opportunities. I have deplored you neglects, but time wasted is wasted forever. I must go on. I must go on. Tick, tock! Tick, tock!" But in the tower of the capitols at Washington and London and Berlin and Vienna and all the great national capitals there are clocks.

Suppose that by presidential proclamation and resolution of the senate and house of representatives our national clock in the Capitol turret be ordered to stop. "Stop, O clock, until sectional animosities are cooled off, until our Sabbaths are better kept, and drunkenness turns to sobriety, and bribery, fraud and dissipation quit the land! Stop, O clock, in the tower of the United States Capitol!" "No, no!" says the clock. "I have been going on so long I cannot afford to stop. I sounded the birthday of American Independence. I rang out the return of peace in 1835. I have seen many presidents inaugurated. I struck the hour of Lincoln's assassination. I have beat time for emancipation proclamation, and Chicago fire, and Charleston earthquake, and epidemics of fever and cholera. Nations never stop. They march on toward salvation or demolition. And why should I stop? I caime for the national holidays. I toll for the mighty dead. I must go on! I must go on! Tick, tock! Tick, tock!" There may be a difference of a few seconds or a few minutes in the timepieces, but it will be a serious occasion when next Saturday night about the same hour the family clocks, and the city clocks, and the national clocks strike one! two! three! four! five! six! seven! eight! nine! ten! eleven! twelve!

Sorry am I to have 1892 depart this life. It has been a good year. What bright days! What starry nights! What harvests! What religious convocations! What triumphs of art and science and invention and enterprise and religion! But, alas, how sacred it has been with sorrows! What pillows hot with fever that could not be cooled! What graves opening wide enough to take down beauty and strength and usefulness! What octogenarians putting down the staff of earthly pilgrimage and taking the crown of heavenly reward! What children, as in Bible time, crying: "My head, my head! And they carried him to his mother, and he sat on her knees until noon and then died." This year went the chief poet of England and the chief poet of America. Our John G. Whittier—great in literature and simple as a child—for did I not spend an afternoon with him in a barn in the Adirondacks, and in the evening we played blindman's buff, he tying over my eyes the handkerchief while the hotel parlors rang with the merrymaking? And Tennyson, this year gone—he who for this particular season of the year wrote:

> Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
> The flying cloud, the frosty light.
> The year is dying in the night,
> Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

What mingling of emotions in this closing year! What orange blossoms for the marriage altar, and what myrtle for the tombs of the dead! Hosannas and lamentations in collision. Anthem and dead march mounting from the same ivory keys. Before this year quite leaves the earth let it hear our repentance for opportunities that can never return. Kind words spoken too late or not spoken at all. Means of getting good or doing good so completely gone by that the archangel's voice could not recall them. Can it be that this year is closing and our sins unforgiven, and we have no certainty that when our last Dec. 31 has sped away we shall enter a blissful eternity? The most overwhelmingly solemn week of all the year is the last week of December.

But on opening this subject, "In respect of a holy day," as my text puts it, or a holiday, as we moderns write and pronounce it, I advised that you divide this season into three chapters—the first a chapter of illustrious birthday, the second a chapter of annual decadence and the third a chapter of chronological introduction—and this last chapter we have reached. In olden times there was a style of closing an old year and opening a new one that was very suggestive. The family would sit up until twelve o'clock at night, and when the clock struck twelve the family would all go to the front door of the house, take down the bar and turn back the lock and swing the door wide open to let the old year out and new year in. And that is what we are going to do. With the same measured step that time has kept since it started it will come to our door in the closing night of this week. With what spirit shall we let the new year in? I have already indicated that it is to be one of the greatest years of all chronology. "Why?" you ask. "Have you any forebodings or premonitions?" No. "Are you expecting the millennium this year." No! "Why, then, say this about the coming year?" For the simple reason that I find as the years go by they become more and more eventful. Compare the Nineteenth century with the Eighteenth century.

Compare the first half of this century with the last half. The surges of this ocean of time are rolling higher and higher. The forces of right and wrong are rapidly multiplying, and their struggles must be intensified. It is a chronological fact that we are all the time coming nearer to the world's edenization first and then to its incineration, to its redemption and its demolition. And so I expect that 1893 will be a greater year than 1892. Its wedding bells will be merrier. Its obsequies will be sadder. Its scientific discoveries more brilliant. Its properties more significant. Its opening more grand. Its termination more stupendous. Look out for 1893! Let printers have in their cases of type plenty of exclamation points to set up a sudden paragraph. Let the conservatories have profusion of flowers that can be twisted into garlands. Let churches have plenty of room for increased assemblages. Let men and women have more religion to meet the vacillations and the exigencies, and the demands and the raptures and the woes of this coming 1893. In what mood shall we open the door of the new year? With faith, strong faith, buoyant faith, triumphant faith, God will see you through. His grace will be sufficient if you trust Him. You can go to Him at any time and find sympathy.

My little child got hurt one morning during her mother's absence. We looked after the case as well as we could. Toward night her mother returned, and for the first time the child cried and cried vociferously. Some one said to her: "What do you cry for? You did not cry all day." Her reply was, "There was no one to cry to." And so you sometimes suppress your trouble because there is no full resource of earthly sympathy. But I rejoice to tell you that in God you always have some one to cry to. He will condole and help in every crisis. Come, now, let me unstrap that knapsack of care from your shoulders. Come prosperity or adversity, come wedding or burial, come health or sickness, come life or death, come time or eternity, all's well, all's well! Keep your heart right and all else will be right. Men and women have sometimes given strange and whimsical directions in regard to what shall be done with their hearts after death. Robert Bruce ordered his heart to be sent to the Holy Land for burial. The Earl of Leicester ordered his heart sent to Bracsley Hospital. Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, died at Berkhampstead, but ordered her heart taken to Tewkesbury Cathedral. Lord Windsor, dying in a foreign land, ordered his heart inclosed in lead and sent to England for burial in the chapel of Bradenham. Now what shall we decree for our heart? That it be the Lord's, and then it makes no difference what else becomes of it. Living and dying, may it all be His.

Thus in three chapters I have counseled that the holidays be grouped. May nothing interfere with their felicities. May they be so spent that they will be food for pleasant reminiscence further on. You know that after awhile the old homestead will be broken up. For years and years the children come home to spend the holidays, and the house is rummaged from garret to cellar, and the scenes of childhood are rehearsed, and we laugh till the tears come as we talk over some boyish or girlish freak or cry over some old trouble ended; but the heart swings back again to mirth, for it does not take half a second for a tear of the eye to strike the smile of the lip. For a few years the grandchildren make the holidays merry. One of the many uses of grandchildren is to keep the old folks young. Then after a few years the annual gathering at the old homestead is half broken up, for father or mother is gone.

About two years after (for there are generally about two years between the time of their going) the other half of the holiday season is broken up. Then the old house goes into the possession of strangers, and the sons and daughters by that time have homes of their own. They plant their own Christmas trees and hang up their own children's stockings, and twine their own holly and mistletoe, and have their own good times. They will perhaps be riding out on some of those holidays either in sleigh or carriage twenty or thirty years from now along the places where we slumber the last sleep, and may we have been so considerate and sympathetic in our demeanor toward them now that they will then say one to another as they pass the silent mounds of the village graveyard or city cemetery, "There rests as kind a father and as kind a mother as ever wished their children a merry Christmas and a happy new year."

Meanwhile we, their parents and grandparents, will, I hope, through the atonement of our blessed Lord, be keeping holidays livelier and higher up; in the presence of the very Christ whose birth the earthly Christmas commemorates, and of the "Ancient of Days" who saw the first year open, and will see the last year close; in companionship with the ever-widening circle of heavenly kindred, many already there and many soon to come, and the tables of that festivity will purple with the grapes of Eschol, and redden "with the new wine of the kingdom," and glow with "twelve manner of fruits" from the trees of life, and the gifts of those holidays will be mansions and thrones and crowns of glory that never fade away. Oh, that these delightful holidays of earth may fit us for those more delightful holidays of heaven!

Treasures in an Antique Desk.

"A friend of mine in Philadelphia has a treasure in an antique writing desk that has proved its own age," said S. G. Hayden, of Richmond, Va., at the Palmer House. "I was visiting him the other day when he was examining the desk and made an important discovery. The thing has a great number of little apartments for papers, but apparently did not contain as much space as it should. We were examining it together when we noticed a hidden spring, and what seemed to be a panel proved to be another drawer, which he opened and found to his amazement and gratification that it contained an autobiography of Thomas Chalkley, published as the title page showed, by 'B. Franklin' in 1749. The drawer also contained an amount of Continental greenbacks. The antiquity of the desk was not only proved but the other valuable relics were found."—Chicago Herald.

A lake captain at Chicago, who was wrecked on the lake shore five years ago, and "squatted" on the spot, is now surrounded by land created by dumpings that is worth $300,000.

THREE TROUBLES.

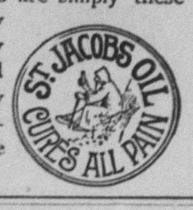
3 Three things which all workingmen know give the most trouble in their hard-strain work are: Sprains, Bruises, and Soreness.

THREE AFFLICTIONS

3 Three supreme afflictions, which all the world knows afflict mankind the most with Aches and Pains are: Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago.

THREE THINGS

3 to do are simply these Buy it, try it and be promptly and permanently cured by the use of



Animals' View of Man.

Savage man, who has generally been first in contact with animals, is usually a hunter, and therefore an object of dislike to the other hunting animals, and of dread to the hunted. But civilized man, with his supply of bread and beef, is not necessarily a hunter, and it is just conceivable that he might be content to leave the animals in a newly discovered country unmolested, and condescend, when not better employed, to watch their attitude toward himself.

The impossible island in "The Swiss Family Robinson," in which half the animals of the two hemispheres were collected, would be an ideal place for such an experiment. But, unfortunately, uninhabited islands seldom contain more than a few species, and those generally birds or sea beasts; and in newly discovered game regions savage man has generally been before us with his arrow, spears and pitfalls. Some instances of the first contact of animals with man have been preserved in the accounts of the early voyages collected by Hakinyt and others, though the hungry navigators were generally intent on victualing the ships with the unsuspecting beasts and birds, or on noting those which would be useful commodities for "trafficke," than in cultivating friendly relations with the animal inhabitants of the newly discovered islands.—Popular Science Monthly.

Two BUFFALO strikers first stole an engine and then stole several miles down the track. As they ponder the matter in jail it doubtless occurs to them that a happier adjustment of the venture would have been to have purloined less locomotive and more miles.

Salt in China.

A wonderful example of patience in the Chinese is afforded by a consular Report dealing with the manufacture of salt in Central China. Holes about six inches in diameter are bored in the rock by means of a primitive form of iron drill, and sometimes a period of forty years elapses before the coveted brine is reached, so that the work is carried on from one generation to another. During this time the boring, as may be imagined, goes down to an immense depth. When brine is found, it is drawn up in bamboo tubes by a rope working over a large drum turned by bullocks. The brine is evaporated in iron caldrons, the heat being supplied by natural gas; which is generally found in the vicinity of the salt wells.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

When one woman praises another, folks think she is sarcastic.

Everybody ought to know, if they don't, that a disordered liver, stomach or bowels is responsible for a multitude of ailments. Remedy: Bile Beans *Small*.

A new folding baby carriage is one that can be folded up to go in a trunk.

They act on the bile and liver. *Small* Bile Beans have no equal.

Seconding the motion—Taking the time of a sprinter.—Truth.

When the system requires nutrition, and when it is not well to take too much animal or heavy food, a cup of cocoa will be found a most delightful and nourishing article, and W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is very highly recommended, being absolutely pure and soluble, and manufactured without the use of chemicals. Its properties are valuable at all times, and this fact, combined with its ease of preparation, renders it an excellent thing to have in the house. It is refreshing in winter or summer.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

Fame is a bright robe; but it soon wears out at the elbows.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles.—"Pre-eminently best." *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

Nantahala.—$100 per share. Every 2 shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

The indispensible servant is master of the situation.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Diabetes,

Excessive quantity and high colored urine

La Grippe,

Cures the bad after effects of this trying epidemic and restores lost vigor and vitality.

Impure Blood,

Eczema, scrofula, malaria, pimples, blotches.

General Weakness,

Constitution all run down, loss of ambition, and a disinclination to all sorts of work.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c, Size, $1.00 Size.

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Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—MRS. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 19th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

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Strongest, Purest, Most Economical.

As to whether any of the baking powders are equal to the "Royal," the official tests clearly determine. When samples of various baking powders were purchased from the grocers, and analyzed by the United States Government Chemists and the Chemists of State and City Boards of Health, the reports revealed the fact that the "Royal" contained from 28 per cent. to 60 per cent. more leavening strength than the others, and also that it was more perfectly combined, absolutely pure, and altogether wholesome.

As most of these powders are sold to consumers at the same price as the "Royal," by the use of the Royal Baking Powder there is an average saving of over one third, besides the advantage of assured purity and wholesomeness of food, and of bread, biscuit and cake made perfectly light, sweet, and palatable.



The official reports also reveal the presence, in other powders, of alum, lime or sulphuric acid, by which their use is made a matter of grave danger to the consumer.

Whenever a baking powder is sold at a lower price than the "Royal," or with a gift, it is a certain indication that it is made from alum, and is to be avoided under all circumstances.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
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Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa



which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrow-root or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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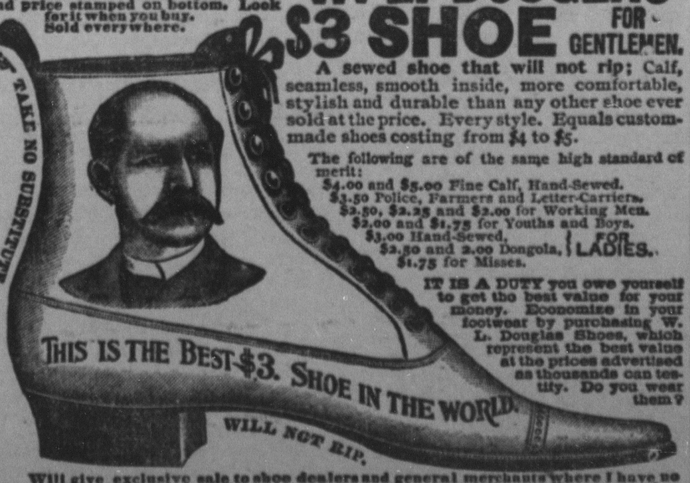
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Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
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IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 5.

VOLUMN 66.

With this issue the CENTRE REPORTER enters its 66th year. In the past three years we have made marked improvements upon the paper and reduced the price from $2 to $1.50 per year. We shall continue to make the REPORTER better as it grows older, and thus increase its usefulness and power for good, which we flatter ourselves it has been in the past.

Every interest of the people has found in the REPORTER an advocate. It has credit for having been independent, always expressing its sentiments freely and fearlessly, regardless of the opposition of those who often found it an obstacle in the way when selfish ends were sought.

We have tried to do what in our judgment was right, always ready to listen to reason, and to present reasons for our course. The REPORTER never could be prostituted to serve the purposes of cliques, and it never will.

We are proud of its unassailable record; proud of having accomplished much that was for the good and to the interests of the people of Centre county. There is no stain in the record of this journal, and its purity will be maintained in the future.

Our straightforward course has gained us many warm friends, as well as some enemies, as every honest journal will.

Thanks for the support given us, and we only ask that the confidence of the past be reposed in us in the future.

IF THE legislature met once in four years, it would be frequent enough for all the real needs of the people. Our law books are getting as large as haystacks and very few lawyers can tell you what they are all about. Less law and a little more honesty is what we want.

ALL THE ex-governors live in Centre county, and possiply the next governor lives here too.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Henderson decided at Meadville, a few days ago, that a township election held in an adjoining borough, was illegal.

The case was one in which a Republican defeated for assembly contested the legality of the election of his Democratic opponent, because three townships, in which the Democrat had majorities, held their elections in an adjoining borough, and the judge decided that these townships must be thrown out, which elects the Republi-

en of all parties will doubt whethis is good law, as such elections e been held out of the townships cores of districts, all along.

Judge Henderson's opinion is cor-, then the Potter township elecheld in the bouough of Centre l, and the townships which vote the borough of Bellefonte, are all illegal. This is a startling decision, nd it will, no doubt, some time or other be passed upon by the supreme court.

In a similar case, within a couple of years, another judge decided that such elections were legal. This is another of the many cases where lawyers and judges differ as greatly as to what is law as people who are not lawyers.

THE next U. S. senate will be Democratic, the manipulation of north western states by the Republicans does not pan out to prevent it.

SENATOR PEFFER declares that his party, the populists, must organize the lower house of the Kansas legislature and if it must be done by force—the people having so decided at the polls.

HOMESTEAD IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Among important matters of legistion to be taken up it is expected at the labor troubles at Homestead ll receive a large share of attention. Bills will probably be introduced in this connection providing for the compulsory arbitration of disputes between employer and employees and others prohibiting the introduction of Pinkerton detectives or other armed bodies of men to any locality pending the settlements of such disputes. Others aiming at the alleged use of the militia in behalf of capital and limiting the power of the Governor in calling the State troops into active service are anticipated.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The time for holding local elections is drawing nigh and as nominations must be filed with township and boro auditors ten days before election, the chairmen in each district should see that nominations are made at least two weeks before the election, which comes in the middle of February.

Nominations can be made the last week in January or the first week in February, which will give ample time for filing with the auditors the required period of ten days before election.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

The state legislature met on Monday at Harrisburg. We need no more laws, and if some laws on the statute book are wiped out, there will be more good than adding to the mess and jumble of laws we now have. We know of no interest that needs looking after so much as the interest of the farming and laboring classes in just taxation. With common sense above the shoulders of our legislators this can be attended to in three or four weeks when the legislators might adjourn and go home.

QUAY WILL BE RE-ELECTED.

As fast as members of the Legislature arrive State Republican Chairman Reeder, Frank Willing Leach, David Martin, and others are keeping a sharp lookout for anything that may in the least injure Senator Quay's chances for reelection. Quay's right and title to anything and everything in sight must not be disputed if they can help it. There will be no fight against Quay worth talking about. His reelection is conceded. The only thing that is attracting attention is the scramble for minor places.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The REPORTER office is prepared to print tickets for the local elections in February, for which the law requires nominations to be made about two weeks before the elections. Township auditors must see to it that the tickets are printed.

OWING to the rapidly increasing circulation, the Pittsburg CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH has found it necessary to purchase, at the cost of $75,000, two of Hoe's Double Supplement Perfecting Printing Presses. The usual difficulties incident to setting up such machinery will explain the delays during the past week in the arrival of the papers. When in thorough working shape, which condition is about reached, the CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH will have as complete a plant as is in the United States, and will continue to give the public the greatest newspaper in Western Pennsylvania for the very smallest coin—ONE CENT.

STATE TREASURER Morrison and Auditor General Gregg summarizes the finances for 1892 in this style: Total receipts from all sources during the year ending November 30, 1892, $10,-648,759,08; total payments, $11,727,068,-68; total debt paid during the year, $1,-417,106; net debt of the State November 30, 1892, $2,606,502,53; in the payments are included $5,000,000 to the public schools; Homestead riots, $375,-223,56. Three-fourths of the personal property tax, under the act of 1891, is returned to the counties and is now being paid, which will reduce the general fund about $1,000,000. Balance in general fund November 30, 1891, $5,-720,721,80; balance in general fund November 30, 1892, $5,398,191,86.

THE cold snap, which lasted ten to twelve days, broke off with the last days of the year. Sunday last had sleet mixed with rain, affording a foundation for sleighing on Monday, with the sky threatening more rain or snow, or a mixture.

Christmas Exercises.

No special Christmas exercises were held by any of the Sunday schools or churches in the town, and the day passed off quietly. In the Presbyterian Sunday school the children were presented with a box of candy, which delighted the youngsters. The sermons preached during the day were commemorative of the day.

Occasionally Gets In On Time.

The morning mail west which is due at Centre Hall at 8.09 under the schedule, seldom arrives on time, and nearly every morning is late from twenty minutes to two hours. The new schedule seems to interfere with the run and the train cannot make time.

Will Meet in the Lutheran Church.

The Society of Christian Endeavor will hold their meeting in the Sabbath school room of the Lutheran church on next Sabbath evening, beginning promptly a quarter before six o'clock and closing a quarter before seven.

Harvesting Ice.

The ice crop is good just now and if the present cold spell continues enough ice will be housed to run the town during the hot months. The ice is from six inches to a foot in thickness and is clear and solid, which is the quality desired for housing.

FORTNEY'S ADDRESS TO DIRECTORS.

On Directors' Day during the session of institute, the *Gazette* says, D. F. Fortney, Esq., addressed the convention in his usually able manner. He pointed out very plainly the benefits derived from these annual Directors' conventions, and also from district conventions. He called attention to the fact of what the district convention of Miles township brought about, when at Rebersburg an elegant four room brick building has been erected; also at Boalsburg. The grading of wages was pointedly impressed upon the minds of the directors. He urged that none but the best teachers be employed and that not less than $40, per month should be paid any teacher. A man or woman not worth that much is not worth employing. Some directors of the county are making a great mistake when they reduce their township school tax and appropriate the State funds to their local expenses. The five million dollars appropriated by the State was intended for the betterment of schools in every particular. Teachers should be paid higher wages, better buildings should be provided, better and more facilities should be procured and better surroundings should be engaged. Without a question of a doubt Mr. Fortney is one of the most active and enthusiastic school directors in Centre county today, and the high standing of the Bellefonte public schools is very largely due to him. Nothing by him is left undone that would in any way assist the teachers in their work and encourage them, and help to interest their scholars.

An Important Case.

A case of considerable interest was determined in court at Hollidaysburg on Thursday evening last. A tenant had leased a piano from a music dealer. Failing to pay his rent for the house occupied by him, the landlord seized the piano for the amount. The music dealer who had leased the piano to the tenant brought suit against the landlord for the value of the piano and to recover damages for its detention. The jury rendered a verdict for the full amount with interest—$570. It would appear from the verdict in this case that leased goods, pianos, sewing machines, furniture, etc., cannot be seized for rent.

To Let the Contract.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is about prepared to let the contract for the extra trackage required to provide four tracks between Pittsburg and Altoona. The Pennsylvania Railroad has contemplated increasing their track facilities in view of the increase of traffic and the World's Fair. Although a considerable amount of the two new tracks required is already down in sections between the points named, yet the greater portion of the 117 miles between Pittsburg and Altoona will have to be censtructed. Tunnels along the route will have to be widened also.

Sale Bills.

The season is fast approaching when sales will be numerous, and already several are announced to take place. The success of every sale lies literally in the advertising of same and large posters, etc., are necessary. The REPORTER office in this respect is better equipped now than ever for the printing of large posters. New material has been added and a handsome poster can now be obtained at very low figures. All work will be executed in the most satisfactory and shortest possible time.

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

Try It.

If you have a friend in some other parts, give him a weekly letter from the county by subscribing for the REPORTER for a year and send it to him. All the news and late happenings are chronicled and it will be a gift much appreciated.

Tendered a Donation.

The Ladies Aid Society and some of the members of the Evangelical church gave their pastor, Rev. Davis and family quite a surprise in donations on Christmas eve, for which they respectfully tender their thanks to the doners.

Destroyed By Fire.

The old and well-known Greenwood furnace, in Huntingdon county was destroyed on Monday by an explosion of gas in the stack. The molten metal escaped aud set fire to sheds and frame work.

Entitled to Confidence.

Mr. J. D. Murray, Druggist, should have the confidence of this community, his calling is one of responsibility; very often precious lives are entrusted to his care; taking the agency for selling the celebrated Red Flag Oil should be a guarantee, it will do all that is claimed for it, and no remedy excels it for the quick cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and all bodily pain. Price 25 cents.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. Th eKansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the state. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

Chicago—California.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has just placed a new and improved train service between Chicago and California. It is an entire new train composed exclusively of Pullman's newest cars, together with the free reclining chair car, dining car, &c. It was put on at the request of and to accommodate their large and growing Southern California traffic.

One recent trip to the interesting South-West enables us to speak authoritatively of the beauties of that region and the advantages offered by the Santa Fe Route, and it affords us pleasure to recommend the same to those of our readers who contemplate a trip toward the setting sun. No grander trip in the world than over the Santa Fe Route to California. dec22-2t

A Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Swartz, and wife returned last Thursday from their wedding tour, and the same evening were tendered a reception at the home of the grooms parents, at Tusseyville, at which there were a large number of invited guests.

Still Low.

The rains and snow already this fall and winter have not materially assisted in the raising of the water supply. The frost in the ground does not permit of much of a thaw, and careful using of water is necessary in some parts as yet.

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dec

Arm Broken.

On Sunday morning, while Mr. John Shafler was sweeping the snow off the walk at his home at Rebersburg, he slipped and fell and broke his arm.

Simple Questions Simply Answered.

Why do people very often allow a cold to run on? Because they think it will wear away. Why does the cough that at first caused no alarm become deep seated and chronic? Because the proper remedy was not used. The way to break up any Cough or Cold, no matter if other medicines failed to benefit you, is to try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Travelers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parker Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy with me, and on many occasions have ran with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail." For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall the following described real estate of George Grossman late of Potter township, deceased,

o—o SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1893, o—o

At 10 o'clock a m., the following described real estate of George Grossman deceased, in Potter township, bounded on the north by lands of George Reiber, on the east by lands of James Runkle, on the south by land of John Long, and on the west by land of John Long, containing

2 ACRES,

more or less, with no improvements.

Terms of sale. The entire purchase money to be paid in cash on confirmation of sale.

WILLIAM GROSSMAN, Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Charles Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of January, 1893, to me directed for holding a court of Over and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 23rd day of January, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A ISHLER, Sheriff.

LARGEST CREAMERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.



THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont, are engaged in the business of BUILDING and FITTING CREAMERIES and CHEESE FACTORIES. Having started hundreds of Creameries. A Good Creamery can be built and equipped on the ELGIN SEPARATOR SYSTEM for $3,000. Any person contemplating building will find it profitable to confer with us, before closing contracts or signing any subscription papers.

The Press
[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893
Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

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Daily and Sunday, one year,	$5.00
" 6 months,	2.50
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Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,
THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett
will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner
will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant
will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic
will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."
Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.
Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.
Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations
of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER, The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,
TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.



CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

TREATMENT BY
INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18sep9m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

The Conducting of Pleasure Tours.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its personally-conducted tourist system, has gained an enviable reputation in the conducting of its pleasure tours, inasmuch as they send out with each individual tour an experienced tourist agent and chaperon, whose sole duty is to cater to the wants and pleasure of all in their charge. All destinations of the tours are selected with the view of giving to the tourists the most delightful territory for recreation, pleasure, and sight-seeing. The rates quoted for each tour are in accordance with that liberality for which this enterprising company is noted. The tours selected for the holidays are trips of rare merit and pleasure. There will be one to Old Point Comfort on the 27th, and one to Washington on the 29th of December. The rate for the Old Point Comfort tour, $18 from New York and $15 from Philadelphia, covers transportation in both directions, as well as all necessary expenses during the entire four days' absence, or at same rate tickets can be had, good to return via Richmond and Washington by regular trains until January 5th, 1893, including one day's board at Old Point Comfort. The rate for the Washington tour, $13 from New York and $11 from Philadelphia, covers transportation going and returning, as well as accommodations at Washington's best hotels. The tour covers three days. There will also be a series of five tours to Washington, D. C., during the winter and spring of 1893, dates for which have been fixed as follows: January 19th, February 9th, March 2d, April 13th, May 4th and 25th. In addition to the abovementioned tours the company has arranged a series of five to the famous winter resort, Florida, leaving New York and Philadelphia January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th, 1893. The first four tours allow a stay of two whole weeks in the Flowery State. The rate quoted from Philadelphia, $48, covers transportation, Pullman berth, and meals *en route* on special train in both directions for first four tours, while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893, but do not cover Pullman charges or meals north-bound.

For those desiring a prolonged tour of pleasure and sight-seeing no better trip is afforded than one of the Pacific Coast tours arranged by this company, three of which will be run from New York and Philadelphia during the year 1893, departing on the following dates: February 8th, March 2d, and March 29th. The rate will cover transportation in a palace vestibuled train in both directions, meals *en route*, carriage drives, and side trips to prominent points of interest in California. For information regarding any of the tours, or for detailed itineraries, application should be made to the Tourist Department, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 233, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

It Should Be In Every House.

S. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c, and $1.00.

Married at Bellefonte.

Last week Mr. R. U. Bitner and Miss Maggie Condo, daughter of Mr. Jared Condo, of Spring Mills, were united in marriage at Bellefonte. Mr. Bitner is a bright and energetic young man, and at times has assisted Prof. D. M. Wolf at the Spring Mills Academy. The past several months he has been engaged in teaching school. The bride is a handsome and attractive young lady, and the REPORTER'S hope is that their life may be one of unalloyed happiness and prosperity.

Still Published.

The Bellefonte *Daily Gazette* which the publishers announced would in all probability be discontinued after Jan. 1st, owing to lack of patronage, is still being published and the patronage must have increased, as we are glad to note. Bellefonte cannot do without a daily and the *Gazette* answers the purpose.

Highly Appreciated.

The members of the Evangelical church of Millheim, presented their pastor, Rev. Finkbinder with a gold watch on Christmas. This is certain evidence that the Rev's efforts are appreciated and is dearly beloved by his flock.

Sworn In.

The new Democratic county officials were sworn into office on Monday, and they assumed charge of their different offices. The retiring officials did their work well and served the public faithfully.

——This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

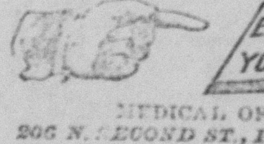
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD
NEW TRADE-MARK
DAY'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER
HAS NO RIVAL.
SOLD ONLY IN 1 LB. PACKAGES

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, *The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.*

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J. B. HOBENSACK'S



MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., *Philadelphia, Pa.*
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of
Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his life-long experience and study of [illegible] vegetable remedies used and to his [illegible] examination and watchful attention [illegible] patients during treatment. A 40 years' [illegible] our guarantee of success. [illegible] a Specialty. [illegible] to 2 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. All [illegible] Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. [illegible] for Book. (Copyrighted.)

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Mr. William T. Price, a Justice of the Peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The Remedy cannot be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Farmers Look!

o——o

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

o——o

Special attention given to repairs.

o——o

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

o——o

All goods guaranteed.

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Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,
Millheim, - - - - - - Pa.

THE
Philadelphia Press,
DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

A FAMILY PAPER
WHICH IS
Clean, Unsensational And Just The Paper
FOR THE
AMERICAN HOME.

THE PRESS has the best possible organization to secure news from the most important sources, and with nearly 400 correspondents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the State and near-at-home news is covered with a routine carefulness and attention to detail not even attempted by any other paper.

THE PRESS has also the best of correspondents in all the great cities of the United States, as well as financial and railroad experts in Chicago and the West, who keep the paper more than abreast with events.

The columns of the SUNDAY PRESS are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors, novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the DAILY, SUNDAY, and WEEKLY PRESS.

In politics THE PRESS knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interests of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues, but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

Advertisements of Help Wanted may be inserted in THE PRESS for One Cent a Word. Advertisements of Situations Wanted ½ Cent a Word. Special days for advertisements, Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSED to public sale at the late residence of Elizabeth Gross - an, near the Red Mill, in Potter township, on Saturday January 14th, 1893, the following personal property to wit: 1 spinning wheel, 1 wool wheel, 1 reel, all just as good as new, 3 beds and bedding wash stand, stands, 2 chests, 2 bureaus, 2 corner cupboards, 1 sink, 1 extension table, 1 dining table, 1 dozen chairs, 1 sewing machine, 1 cook stove and pipe, 1 coal stove and pipe, 1 eight-day clock, 2 iron kettles, 1 complete set iron ladles, lot of oats, potatoes, a big lot of ingrain and all wool carpets, feather beds and pillows, big lot of blankets, some as good as new, a lot of fine quilts, some of them old paterns, made years ago, all good, a big stock of bed clothes, such as sheets, pillow cases, etc., some homemade linen goods, an old fashioned straw clothes basket, good as new, lounge cushions, table and floor oil cloth, lot of dry and canned fruit, oil window blinds, a big lot of dishes, some of them quite old styles, meat vessel, lot of stove wood ready cut, in short, a full lot of household goods, some old relics, all in good condition, too numerous to mention, come one, come all and satisfy yourself; if you fail to come you will be sorry for it afterwards, a special chance to secure old relics. Sale to commence at 12.30 p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by J. S. HOUSEMAN,
WM. GOHEEN, Administrator, c. t. a
Auctioneer.

Stay Home and Freeze.

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"Our Italy."

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

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All grades of Roller flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

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All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
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FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of D. L. Bartges, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 9th, 1893, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.
FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF Sundry orders of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall, the following described real estate of James and Thomas Lingle, deceased, on

o——o SATURDAY, JANUARY, 21, 1893, o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m. Two fine farms and a timber tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

No. 1. Bounded on the east by line of lands of John Lingle, A. B. McNitt, on the south by Manor line on the West by No. 2, on the north by line of Nittany mountain, containing

)——(183 ACRES,)——(

more or less. Thereon erected a large two-story house and large barn, and other outbuildings. The farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of fruit and running water at the house and barn.

No. 2. Bounded on the east by No. 1, on the south by Manor line, on the west by line of Fred Kurtz, U. D. Osman, W. Heckman and others, on the north by line along Nittany mountain, containing

)——(150 ACRES AND 110 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Thereon erected a large Frame dwelling house, Frame barn and other outbuildings. Well supplied with water and all kinds of fruit.

No 3. Situated in Gregg township, Centre county, containing

)——(45 ACRES AND 149 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Bounded on the west by lands of John D. Decker, on the south by lands of —— on the north by lands of —— on the east by line of lands of M. Brown, it being well timbered with white, yellow, pitch pine, hemlock, oak and chestnut.

Terms of sale of farms. One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One-third in one year, balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and bear interest from date of sale. For timber trac, terms cash, or in three annual payments with satisfactory security for the same. JAMES C. BOAL,
Administrator James A. Lingle, dec'd.
W. B. MINGLE,
Administrator Thomas Lingle, dec'd.

CAUTION—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of Mary Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed to report advancements and make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountants, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office, No. 18, Criders Exchange, Bellefonte, on Monday, January 9, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where claimants will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on the funds. JOHN B. LINN,
dec15-3t Auditor.

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.20 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10 55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore, 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9.23 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2		5 50	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20		6 20	Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58	7 25	7 53	Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06	7 32	8 01	Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15	7 50	8 10	Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 23	7 58	8 18	Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28	8 03	8 24	Centre Hall	7 03	6 42	2 47
4 34	8 09	8 32	Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40	8 16	8 37	Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45	8 20	8 42	Oak Hall	6 45	6 27	2 27
4 49	8 24	8 46	Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 58	8 28	8 51	Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02	8 37	9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05	8 40	9 04	Axemann	6 25	6 05	2 04
5 10	8 45	9 10	Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

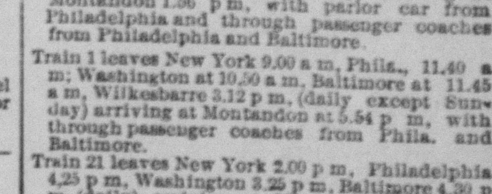
Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 10 25 a m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

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THE NEWS.

A premature dynamite explosion at Minersville caused the serious injury of eight Italian and Hungarian workingmen.——Emmet Argenbright fell through the ice while skating on North River and was drowned.——Interesting papers were read before the National Conference of University Extension held in Philadelphia.——A boiler exploded in the carpet-cleaning establisement of R. B. Hutchinson, in Pittsburg, killing John Cox, the foreman.——John R. Sharpstien, associate judge of the Supreme Court, died at midnight in San Francisco, from the effects of a paralytic stroke with which he was seized on Monday last. He was sixty-nine years of age and served thirteen years on the Supreme Bench.——Unrequited love caused Cora Griffith to commit suicide in Indianapolis.——Peter Sutter, a retired Iowa farmer, murdered his wife.——The largest seizure of smuggled opium in years was made in San Francisco. The contraband drug, consisting of 1,200 half-pound cans, valued at $12,000 were discovered inside of the sheathing in the hold of the steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong. The duty on the opium amounted to $7,000.——The Austin Mercantile Company, Alex. H. Louck, manager, of Austin, Minn., made an assignment to J. S. Sheedy for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, $30,000; assests. $20,000.

A squall upset a yacht near Sydney, New South Wales, and a number of persons were drowned.——The Columbus Fountain, the gift of John B. Drake, was presented to the city of Chicago.——Mrs. Maria Willis, an aged lady, living alone, was found dead in bed in Zanesville, Ohio, having frozen to death.——The large knitting-mills of John P. Sheppard, on Walnut street, Salem, N. J., were burned. Loss estimated at about $20,000, with $7,000 insurance. The mills were running full time, and about one hundred girls will be thrown out of work by their destruction.——Fire destroyed $100,000 worth of property in Slater, Mo., the insurance being $65,000. The heaviest losers are A. L. Haas and A. L. Sieber, both dealers in dry goods. The loss to each was $25,000.——John J. Regan, a pall-bearer at Parnell's funeral, committed suicide in Chicago.——A little son of Mrs. Million, at Elwood, Ind., set fire to his sister's dress, and the child was burned to death before her mother could come to her assistance.——In a collision on the Reading Railroad, near Philadelphia, an engineer, a fireman and several passengers were injured.——William J. Leary, of New Bedford, Mass., got drunk on a hunting trip, and in a tussel with a saloon-keeper, his gun was discharged, and Alfred Filder, aged fourteen years, received a death wound.——Patrick Mahoney and J. H. Barnett, while crossing the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific tracks in Chicago, were run down by a passenger train. Both men were terribly mangled, and died within half an hour of each other.

Fire destroyed the Linden Opera House in Geneva, N. Y.——Dartmouth College received a bequest of $200,000, embracing the entire estate of Dr. Ralph Butterfield, of Kansas City.——A fire at Winston, N. C., burned McArthur's livery stables and destroying twenty-three horses. Loss $3,500; insurance $1 000. The origin of the fire is not known.——Five wooden stores on Broad street caught fire in Camden, S. C., and burned down. The fire is thought to have originated by the explosion of a lamp in the grocery store of H. C. Ellicott & Co. The stock was covered by insurance.——The first annual meeting of the American Psychological Association was begun in Philadelphia.——Mrs. Betsy Hall died in Newark from the effects of ill-treatment received from three roughs.——By the bursting of water and steam pipes, three lower floors of the five-story building at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, in Chicago, were flooded with water. The loss to the various tenants of the building will be nearly $20,000. The heaviest loser is Fred Gresheimer, dealer in clothing and furnishing goods.——An engine and five freight cars on the Cleveland, Braine and Wheeling Railroad fell over a trestle into the Ohio river at Martins Ferry. The accident was due to the sinking of the trestle. All the cars were wrecked. Engineer Long was frightfully crushed and burned, and will die. Perry Bishop, the fireman, was also seriously hurt. The property loss is heavy.——Mrs. Samuel McCoskey, of Staunton, Ind., has made the agreeable discovery that she is the heir to an estate near Albany, N. Y., valued at $50.000.

The Executive Committee of the Industrial Legion has made the amendments suggested by General Paul Vandervort, and the latter has accepted the office of commander-in-chief.——Dr. Ligario, the director of the Chicago Pasteur Institute, says he is the discoverer of the new cure for epilepsy.——Silas W. R. Jones, a wealthy Kokomo man, arrested on a charge of bigamy, claims that he is not guilty, and is fighting extradition.——Fire broke out in Delaware county's elegant new court-house in Muncie, Ind., and the building, valued at $300,000, was ruined. The origin of the fire was in the court-room.——The South Side street car barns in Milwaukee were destroyed. The loss is mostly on cars. Many hundred of them were destroyed. The fire is claimed by the watchman to have been incendiary. Loss estimated at $300,000.——By an explosion of dynamite in a quarry near Greensburg, Pa., one man was killed and twelve others frightfully injured. Some of those hurt will die. They were all Italians, and known only by numbers.——Three more convicts, victims of the mysterious poisoning case at Helena, Ark., are dead.——John McFadden, a thrifty furnace man at Lucy furnace, Easton, Pa., returned to Mrs. Hughes' boarding-house and found that his trunk had been broken open during the day and $1,200, his lifetime savings, taken therefrom. William Sommers, a strange boarder is missing.

HAMBURG'S PLAGUE.

Four More Cases of Cholera and Two More Deaths.

Four more cases of cholera and two more deaths were reported to the health authorities in Hamburg. Besides this, seven persons suspected of having the disease were sent to the detention hospital.

The mail steamer Hungaria, from the Black Sea, is detained at Cuxhaven on account of the existence of a suspicious illness among the crew.

FORCE OF DYNAMITE.

Hovoc Wrought By the Explosion of Fifty Cartridges.

Six Persons Killed and Over Twenty Injured, Two Fatally.

An explosion, which shook the length and breadth of Long Island City, N. Y., occurred at 8 o'clock the other morning, at the mouth of the shaft recently sunk by the New York and Long Island Tunnel Company, in Fourth street, causing the death of six persons, fatally injuring two others, and wounding 20 more.

The scene of the explosion is the most thickly settled portion of Hunter's Point. In the vicinity are the Long Island Savings Bank, Davren's flats, a row of four-story brick buildings; the post-office, Petro Rocco's barber shop, John Hopkin's restaurant and F. Plain's jewelry story. Next to the post-office is Frank McDermott's saloon, with two apartment floors above. Seventeen families occupied these buildings. The tunnel company's shaft is about 25 feet long by 12 feet wide.

Some 50 cartridges of Forsythe's powder had been brought from the storage house on the meadows, to be prepared for sending down to the drillers working in the heading which is being blasted out under Fourth street at a depth of 85 feet. As the explosive was frozen, Foreman McEutee placed the cartridges in the steam chests to thaw them out. They had been there about 15 minutes when the explosion occurred. All that was left of the chests and sheds after the explosion were a few splinters, but a big hole about three feet deep by eight feet wide told the story of its downward course.

The effect of the explosion on Davren Flats was terrible. Every window sash in the rear was ripped out and the glass driven pieces of all sizes, through the rooms, and those in the front room blown out. Men, women and children were rudely dashed to the floor, some being struck by large sheets of glass and others by pieces of woodwork and falling ceilings.

Bureaus, tables and stoves were upturned. No wreck was ever more complete. A strip of the rear brick wall, about ten feet wide, extending from basement to roof, fell in with a terrible crash. Amidst the confusion could be heard the cries of the wounded and the moans of the dying. Scantily-clad women and children rushed from the building, not waiting to see who was hurt or missing, fearing that the walls were at out to collapse. It took several minutes for the most level-headed men to sufficiently collect their senses to look around and inquire for the members of their families.

Firemen and police were quickly on the spot, and began a search through the buildings. Mrs. Petro Rocco, the barber's wife, was the first victim whose body was found. She was lying in the yard at the rear of the store, with a piece of scantling running almost through her body. Death had apparently been instantaneous. Then the body of Mary Grayden, the waitress, who was just breathing her last, was found on the floor of the restaurant kitchen, and near her Edward Delaney.

Both the latter were unconscious, their faces horribly mutilated. On the floor of the barber's shop lay the body of a man which was too much disfigured to be recognized at the time. The man was still alive. He was afterward identified as Nicolai Lodano, Mrs. Rocco's brother.

The ambulance from St. John's Hospital and a corps of doctors arrived simultaneously, and the wounded were quickly removed to the hospital. Then the dead and dying were taken to stores near by.

While all this was going on the horror of the occasion was intensified by the bursting out of flames on the third floor of one of the apartment buildings. The flames spread rapidly, and before the firemen got them under control nearly the whole row of buildings was destroyed.

At least twenty families were rendered homeless, most of them losing furniture, clothing and everything they possessed except the few things on their backs.

There were nine men working in the tunnel when the explosion occurred. One of them said they felt the shock and thought the shaft had collapsed. It was nearly half an hour before any of them would venture to investigate and ask to be drawn to the surface.

ON A LOCOMOTIVE PILOT.

Charles Griggs Struck and Carried Six Miles Unconscious.

Charles Griggs, a drug clerk was taken to his home in Keokuk, Pa., suffering from the terrific nervous shock of a remarkable escape. He was struck by the Milwaukee limited train on the Northwestern Road, traveling at the rate of 45 miles an hour, and carried 6 miles on the pilot of the locomotive in an unconscious condition. Though black and blue with bruises not a bone in his body was broken.

Mr. Griggs was crossing the Northwestern track at Wilson avenue when the limited, which leaves Chicago at 7.30 P. M., whirled in sight simultaneously with a suburban passenger train going rapidly in the opposite direction. Griggs was bewildered. There was no time to leave the rails. With only the hope of delaying impending death Griggs jumped straight into the air. He was struck by the front of the engine and dropped half stunned on the pilot, his hands instinctively clutching the braces. None of the trainmen saw the accident, and it was not until the limited reached South Evanston that they discovered the man's danger. He was still unconscious, his hands gripping the braces on the pilot with superhuman strength.

To the surprise of everyone it was found that not a bone had been fractured or even wrenched. The hair on the right side of his head was somewhat scorched, as a result of contact with the boiler.

"I jumped, struck the engine and then everything became blank," said Mr. Griggs. "I do not remember taken hold of the braces of the pilot, but I must have done so instinctively and kept hanging on. If I had let go I would have been thrown off and been killed."

The doctors fear he will never recover from the shock.

HE MAY EXPLODE.

The Peculiar and Terrible Condition of a Sufferer From Emphysema.

Frederick Ott, a patient in the City Hospital, Baltimore, is likely to explode at any moment. Ott, who is suffering from emphysema, or air swelling, is now swollen up to three or four times his normal dimensions and his skin is as tight as the cover of a base ball. The doctors say that unless death comes in some other way, he is bound to explode.

While working at the Adam's Express Company's stables he was caught between a moving car and a wall and dragged about ten feet. His ribs were broken and the sharp ends driven through his lungs. Evertime he breathes any portion of air which would naturally be again inhaled is pumped from the lungs into the tissues between the flesh and skin. He now resembles a balloon and and with each breath his condition becomes more serious. The doctors can do nothing but tap him, and though the air comes out in puffs it goes in twice as quickly.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

It has come to light that the funds of the city of Reading are impaired through City Treasurer John Obold having accepted the bills in lieu of taxes and advanced money to contractors on city work. He carried both in the books as city assets, the amount reaching, it is said $75 0.0. He or his boundsmen will have to make up a portion of it.

Richard Reese, an engineer in mines near Monongahela City, was found dead with a bullet hole in his head. There is a suspicion that he was murdered by friends of men now on trial for the murder of Reese's brother under similar circumstances some weeks ago.

A motion was made to squash the indictment against ex-Prothonotary Mentzer, of Lancaster County, on trial for embezzlement, and the court will consider the matter.

After making merry with a party of children on Christmas evening, Margaret McLane, known as "Grandma," was burned to death in her home at Treskow.

Mrs. John C. Walton, a Republican, the wife of the present office-holder, a Democrat, has been appointed postmistress of Kennett.

Frank Cooley's companion, Lida Pastorius, was sentenced at Uniontown to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The State Music Teachers' Association held a very successful session at Reading.

The St. Louis Express, due in York at 4.05 P. M., was rapidly approaching the Princess Street crossing when E. B. Harrison, a prominent South End merchant, and his clerk, Ephraim Wertz, who were driving home from market, attempted to cross the tracks ahead of the train. The locomotive struck the vehicle, entirely demolishing it. Wertz was instantly killed and Harrison was so badly injured that he is not expected to live.

In order to decide which was the better man Anthony Mitchell, colored, porter at the St. Cloud Hotel, and John Hull engaged in a rough and tumble fight at Houtzdale. The fight continued for one round, and while no apparent injury was inflicted on either, Mitchell was a corpse within a half hour after the fight. Hull was arrested.

Robert Motley, residing at Greenburg, in the Hecksherville Valley, while returning from a hunting expedition was wounded perhaps fatally, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Twenty-four years ago Edwin H Miller, of Allentown, suddenly left his wife and children for parts unknown. The other morning he turned up as unexpectedly as he had left, looking hale and hearty. He called upon his wife who received him with open arms. Miller is 56 years old and during his absence has crossed the ocean six times. His wife believing him dead applied for a pension several years ago. Miller had done the the same thing and was successful while his wife failed.

CABLE SPARKS.

At the sale of the orchids belonging to the late Duke of Marlborough the highest price realized was $130.

A man named Chailet was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in Germany for spitting upon and striking a bust of Emperor William.

Professor Garney, who left England for the baboon country in Africa to study the language of monkeys, expects to return in January with a gorilla fully trained as a servant.

Robbers entered the bedroom of Lady Miles, wife of Sir Cecil Miles, of Leages Court, near Bristol, Eng., and stole jewels valued at £35,000, which Lady Miles left in an unlocked safe.

At Sydney, N. S. W., Makin and his wife, the baby farmers who killed thirteen infants by piercing their hearts or spines with needles, were committed for trial. Both pleaded not guilty.

Alexander Russell Webb, recent United States consul at Manila, has been converted to Islamism, and is now in India collecting funds to convert the people of the United States to that faith.

Dr. Francis Charles Scott-Sanders, formerly manager of the Lyric Club of London, was sentenced to six years penal servitude for having forged the name of the Earl of Londesborough to a banker's check for £3,733.

The wife of Count de Lesseps, the originator of the Panama Canal, believes her husband innocent of any criminal action in the promotion of the interests of the enterprise, and says she is convinced that he is not wholly responsible for what has occurred in the affairs of the canal company.

A cablegram from Rome states that the Pope is pleased with the decision of the Catholic archbishops of the United States on the school question, and that he would have opposed absolutely any result of the conference tending to encourage dissension between American sentiment and the episcopate in this country.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard learns from a private letter, dated at Dar-as-Salaam on November 24, that the rumors of Emin Pasha's death are erroneous. The letter says he is now following Stanley's route through the Congo State, and but for an affection of the eyes, is in exceptionally good health.

A young woman of Lincoln, England, named Jane Savage, while cleaning house, placed her brother's small razor between her teeth that she might have both hands free to take down a shelf. As she reached for the shelf the razor slipped half way down her throat. She drew her breath and swallowed the razor. Her stomach was opened and the razor was removed tightly closed, as she swallowed it. The woman is doing well and will probably recover fully in three weeks.

SHOT HIS BROTHERS.

Little Henry Smith Thought the Gun Wasn't Loaded.

A most disastrous accident occurred a few afternoons ago at New Haven, Ind. Henry, the eleven-year-old son of Samuel Smith, saw his brother's shotgun against a table in the kitchen.

There was no cap on the gun lock, and thinking the gun was not loaded he secured a cap and in fun pointed the gun at his two younger brothers, Joseph and Grover, aged ten and eight respectively. He snapped the trigger, and, the gun being loaded, the full charge of shot struck the two boys.

Grover, whose heart was penetrated, died instantly and Joseph was fatally injured. The shot entered both of his lungs. About fifty shot entered Joseph's breast and arms.

T. B. Carter, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, has predicted one of the most gigantic and successful counterfeiting schemes in the country's history at Chicago in 1893. He believed the souvenir coins would be counterfeited and command ready sale. The bogus coin could be sold for 35 cents, affording a profit of sixty cents to the makers.

MURDERED HIS FAMILY.

Horrible Triple Tragedy on Christmas Day.

Henry C. Varnum Kills His Wife, Daughter and Himself.

A horrible triple murder and suicide was discovered at noon in the upper flat of a tenement building at 31 Taintor street, Worchester, Mass. Henry C. Varnum, and his little adopted daughter, Florence, were found dead, his wife was nearly dead when discovered and died on the way to the hospital, and Mrs. Wright, the mother of Mrs. Varnum, now lies at the hospital in a critical condition, unable, as yet, to told or indicate in any way the story of the awful event.

Henry C. Varnum came to Worcester from Haron, Vt., in September, and found employment as a machinist in the shop of L. L. Pollard. He then hired the tenement on Taintor street and sent for his family, which consisted of his wife, an adopted daughter, Florence, and his wife's mother, Mrs. Wright.

The family lived quietly and to all appearances happily. Mrs. Varnum was a regular attendant at Hope Congregational Church, where she sang in the choir. Her husband and little daughter often accompanied her. Mrs. Varnum was not present at any of the church services on Sunday, and the pastor, Rev. E. W. Phillips, remarked the absence and expressed some surprise, saying that Mrs. Varnum was not the sort of woman to stay at home because it was cold. Mr. Phillips, had occasion to make a call on Christy street, near Taintor, and in passing thought he would see if anything was wrong. He rung the Varnum bell, but received no answer, and called up the lower tenement and later the occupant of the middle dwelling, Mrs F. E. Hall, who said she had not heard anything from the Varnums, and that she felt nervous about them.

FOUND BY THE PASTOR.

She also said that the door up-stairs was open. Mr. Phillips went up stairs immediately and entered the apartments through the parlor. The rooms were very cold and the furniture undisturbed. He passed through the parlor into the back parlor and then to the kitchen. He then pushed open the door of the bedroom leading off from the kitchen and a terrible sight met his eyes. Lying on the bed, covered with blood, were Mr. Varnum and his wife. The man was quite dead, but the woman was breathing heavily. In a cot in the corner of the room lay the child, turned over on her face, also dead.

Mr. Phillips waited to see no more, but rushed down-stairs to the office of the Knowles Loom Works, where he telegraphed for the police. When the police arrived the mother, Mrs. Wright, was discovered in an adjoining room. She was conscious, but not able to speak, though she understood what was said to her and made several ineffectual attempts to articulate. The bodies of the man and child were removed by an undertaker, and the two women were carried to the hospital. The younger woman died just as the ambulance stopped at the hospital door.

Mrs. Wright is still unable to speak, but she may live. She is about 80 years of age. The weapon with which the crime was committed was an iron door-hanger, an iron strap about 15 inches long headed by a cylindrical knob. The instrument weighed fully four pounds. Varnum himself was killed by a stab from a knife, identified as his own. He was cut in the region of the heart. There were no other marks upon his body.

The bodies of the man and child when found were stiff, and water in the kitchen was frozen. There was no sign of violence about the house outside of the bedrooms. Mrs. F. E. Hall, who lives in the tenement below, says that she heard a slight sound from the child at about 5 o'clock and a moment later the sound of footsteps. The noises ceased immediately and she thought nothing of them.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The woollen weavers employed in the Blackstone Woollen Mill, at Blackstone, Mass., struck alleging that excessive fines were enforced by the company. The strike will affect 325 hands.

All the miners and workmen of the Spring Hill Collieries, at Spring Hill, the largest in Nova Scotia, struck and operations entirely ceased. The immediate cause of the trouble is grievances respecting short weight and docking. One thousand persons are thrown out of employment.

The issue of an order reducing the wages of the moulders in the employ of the Phoenix Iron Works, of Baltimore, resulted in a strike, in which 50 men participated. The reduction meant about $2 per week, which amount, the firm claims, was in excess of the prices paid by competing firms.

The alleged gold fields near the junction of the San Juan and Colorado rivers, in Utah, are attracting thousands of prospectors from Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. "The excitement is unparalleled, and towns along the Denver and Rio Grande, both in Southern Colorado and New Mexico are almost depopulated. Nearly 3,000 people are already upon the scene, and the new diggings are said to have made proprietors wealthy in a day."

It is proposed by some Cincinnati trades unionists that, "when a strike becomes necessary or a lock-out is precipitated by a corporation against unionists, a general order shall be promulgated calling upon every union man in the country to withhold from circulating all funds that he may possess or control, so as to cause a stringency in the money market and thus compel the business men of the United States to bring such a pressure to bear upon the corporation having a strike on its hands that it will be forced to yield to the demands of its employes or show a disposition to settle the differences between them."

CHANGE OF VENUE.

A Ravisher Taken From Court and Disposed of by Judge Lynch.

A despatch from Bowling Green, Ky., says:

Bob Harper has paid the penalty for the assault upon Miss Anderson, and the people feel that the terrible crime has been avenged.

When court opened the witnesses for the commonwealth were examined, and Hon. J. C. Simms had just announced that the commonwealth would rest. Judge Dulaney had retired to the witness room to consult with his witness, when a mob entered the court room, armed with guns. It was just 11:40 o'clock. The mob leaders seized the wretch and dragged him from the court-room. He was taken to the fair ground one mile distant.

He was there lifted to the seat of a wagon, and allowed to make a statement. He stoutly protested his innocence and died game. The wagon was pulled from under him at 11.57 o'clock, and he was pronounced to be dead ten minutes later. Not a shot was fired and the crowd dispersed quietly. The mob was composed of over 1,000 men.

Along the streets leading to the fair grounds the women rushed to the windows, and much excitement was created in the houses, but there was a general sigh of relief when the crowd returned, the people felt like the community had been relieved of an awful suspense.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A crude oil tank at Springfield, O., exploded and Wm. Kohler, an employee of P. P. Mast & Co., was fatally burned.

One man was fatally and three dangerously injured by an explosion of dynamite while blasting rock at Lynn, Massachusetts.

Jefferson Lentz, of Tamaqua, Penna., a brakesman, was killed by falling under the wheels of his train while attempting to get aboard.

Engineer Wm. Kemper, of New Albany, Indiana, was killed by being thrown under his engine, which ran into a box car and turned over,

Three young girls, daughters of John and Wm. Clark, of North Bay, Ontario were drowned by falling through the ice on Resolute Lake.

An explosion at the Bickford Fuse Factory, at Hop Meadows, Connecticut, fatally injured one employe and demolished the building. The cause is unknown.

An elephant escaped from a circus near Crawfordsville, Indiana, a few days ago, and did considerable damage to farmer's property. He was finally recaptured.

John Crosswell and James Duffy, laborers employed in the Pine Forest Colliery, at St Clair, Penna., were seriously injured by the breaking of a hoisting rope, and the consequent fall of a car.

Two children of Mrs. Hinckley were burned to death at Sargent, Col., by a fire which destroyed their home. Robert Hinckley, the husband and father, was crushed to death a few weeks ago while working in a mine near Sargent.

A SOUTHERN BLIZZARD.

Charleston Covered With Snow and Sleet--Fort Monroe Snowed Up.

A blizzard struck Charleston, S. C., and for the first time within the past 15 years housetops were covered with a thin coat ng of snow and sleet. The mercury averaged about three or four degrees below freezing point during the day, and the pedestrians not being accustomed to ice had a hard time getting along the sidewalks.

The orange trees in the city are injured somewhat and will probably bear only one crop this year. They usually bear two crops. Planting and truck farm crops are not far enough advanced to suffer any damage. Strawberries are well protected and the plants will escape without severe trouble.

FORT MONROE SNOW-BOUND.

Fort Monroe, Va.—The worst blizzard in 20 years struck this vicinity about midnight. The electric car line to Hampton is blocked and navigation is suspended.

The people of Williamsburg, Col., recently demanded the resignation of Professor Voorhis, principal of the primary department of the public school. He is accused of having pulled the teeth of pupils as punishment for disobedience. One boy is said to have had fifteen teeth extracted in this manner. The professor resigned.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Ealto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@	$ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74¼		74½
CORN—No. 2 White	46		47½
Yellow	48		48¾
Ear Yellow per bri	2 60		2 75
OATS—Southern & Penn.	37		42
Western White	38		42
Mixed	37		38½
RYE—No. 2	59		59½
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 50		11 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@	$ 95
No. 2	70		72½
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8	@	$ 8½
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	6¾		7

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@	$ 85
Va. Yellow	2 25		3 00
Yams	1 75		2 00
ONIONS	80		90

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 8	@	$ 8½
Clear ribsides	8		9
Bacon sides			10
Hams	11¾		12¼
Mess Pork, per bar			16 00
LARD—Crude			9¾
Best refined			11

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@	$ 31
Under fine	26		28
Roll	28		29

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11¾	@	$ 12
N. Y. flats	12		12¼
Skim Cheese	7		9

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 28	@	$ 29
North Carolina	25		26

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9	@	$ 10
Turkeys	10		11
Ducks, per lb	9		10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 50	@	$ 4 75
Good to Fair	4 00		4 25
SHEEP	3 00		4 25
Hogs	5 75		6 25

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77½		78¼
RYE—Western	54		58
CORN—No. 2	50		50¾
OATS—No. 3	36		38
BUTTER—State	30		31
EGGS—State	29		30
CHEESE—State	8½		11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74½		75¼
CORN—No. 3	49¼		49¾
OATS—No 2	38		38½
BUTTER—State	30		31
EGGS—Penn. fst	29		30

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

How a Serpent Feeds.—A tenant of more than ordinary interest has lived in the Garden of Plants, Paris, since August, 1885, and has been an object of study by M. Vaillant. This is a South American boa (*Boa murinus*), at least 20 feet long. Up to the end of 1891 the serpent had taken food in this place 34 times, an average of five times a year, the interval between its meals ranging from 28 to 204 days. It calls for its meals by characteristic uneasiness. Its usual food has been small goats, with rabbits on three occasions and a goose on one, and the largest animal it has swallowed has been a kid of 26 pounds, or about one-tenth of its own weight. Such prey is not of remarkable size, as serpents are capable of swallowing animals nearly as large as themselves. A few years ago, indeed, a horned viper was caught in the act of swallowing a French viper a little larger than itself, and no ill effects followed this enormous meal.

Possibilities of "Suggestion."—Hypnotism formed a subject of considerable importance at the late Congress of Psychology in London. Aside from its scientific interest, it was shown to have a practical bearing upon criminal affairs—as in crime believed to have been committed under the influence of hypnotic suggestion—and upon medicine and education. The case was described of a woman who had been afflicted with a suicidal mania for eleven months, which was cured by suggestion during hypnotic sleep. Dr. Berillon mentioned educational applications. In experiments upon 250 children of both sexes, he had found that eight out of ten children from six to fifteen years old could be put into profound sleep, the ones most susceptible being, contrary to general belief, those most free from hereditary nervous defects. In these subjects it is easy to obtain automatic accomplishment of acts suggested during sleep. This has been verified by many authors, and advantage has been taken of it to treat habits of nervousness, filthiness and immorality that concern pedagogics as much as medicine. Suggestion also offers a means of analyzing the different intellectual faculties of children.

The Optical Theatre.—Apparatus for combining pictures of successive phases of action to produce a moving figure have been mostly limited to the representation of a single motion or very simple action. A French optician, M. Reynaud, has greatly extended the idea. He has devised a so-called optical theatre, the object of which is to reproduce a large series of actions, even a whole scene lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, by the use of a very long band carrying a great number of poses. The pictures are enlarged by lantern projection. To give the illusion of life, the postures must succeed each other without any extinction or eclipse between, and this has not been before attained by any projection apparatus. The construction of the optical theatre provides that the succession of the postures may be interrupted at every instant without causing the disappearance of the image from the screen. The long band, upon which the images are produced in colors by a special process, may be moved in either direction before the lantern, when the images are projected through a lens upon an inclined mirror, which projects them upon a transparent screen. Another projecting lantern causes the appearance on the stage of the scenery amid which the characters move.

Facts about Light and Sound.—Light falling on any ordinary substance produces sound. Throw a beam of it on a glass vessel full of lampblack and sound may be detected. Or, pass the light through a prism and form a rainbow; as the rainbow falls on the glass vessel a distinct sound will be caused. Red and blue light makes a louder sound than green. Fill the glass vessel with red worsted and throw the green light from a prism on it and the noise is very loud. And so, one by one, we penetrate the mysteries of nature. Stand at one end of a stone or brick wall, and have some one strike the other end with a hammer. You will detect two distinct sounds from each blow of the hammer. One comes to your ear through the medium of the air; the other through the wall itself. From particle to particle, whether of air, stone or any other substance, the impulse of sound travels, and so it is that you hear two strokes instead of one. The discovery of the fact that the fall of light creates sound is new; the double sounds from brick or stone is old, and any one can test it for himself. Explode a fire-cracker in an empty barrel, and it sounds about as loud as a gun; fire a gun off on the top of a mountain, where the air is very thin, and it will sound about as loud as a fire-cracker. Sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet every second. Fire a gun and any one at a distance will see the flash before he hears the sound; light goes faster than sound, you see. I stood, the other day, on the platform of a railroad station in the country. As the cars got near they whistled, also while going by, and again while going on past us. I noticed a singular thing, and that was that four hundred yards off the whistle sounded one note higher each way. That is, at the station it was "B," four hundred yards before it got there the same whistle had been "C," and after falling, directly opposite the station, to "B," when the train got four or five hundred yards away again the sound went up to "C" again. It was owing to the pulsations of sound being crowded together on the ear by the swiftness of the train. Directly opposite to us they were not crowded on the ear.

A Word About His Mother.

A neat report is recorded of the Marquis of Carmarthen, the Duke of Leed's eldest son, who, at the recent elections in England, was returned to Brixton by a large majority. The night before election, while he was addressing a mass meeting, he was interrupted by a cry of, "Does your mother know you're out?"—a reference to his very youthful appearance. "Oh, yes, she knows I'm out," said the young candidate, "and she hopes to-morrow she'll know I'm in."—[New York News.

THE PRISONER.

A man's skull is his lifelong jail.
Behind its prison bars,
From its eye windows does the sou.
Peep at the earth and stars;
But unlike jails of wood or stone
Its prisoner ever dwells alone.

Though through its front doors perfumed gales
Are blown from glens of gladness,
And through its back doors music strains
Roll in in waves of madness,
And though he hear and heed each tone,
The prisoner still must dwell alone.

Though past the windows of the jail
Sweep scenes of solemn splendor,
And through the doors float hymns of joy
Or dirges deep and tender,
The prisoner hears the mirth and moan,
But in his jail he dwells alone.

No lover ever knows the soul
He loves in all its sweetness;
The fullest love, however strong,
Is marred by incompleteness;
No heart is ever fully known,
The prisoner ever dwells alone.

—[Sam Walter Foss, in Yankee Blade.

HOW HE SETTLED WITH GRINGO.

BY BELLE HUNT.

"Back in the seventies," said a Texas merchant who was "on East" buying goods, "when I was adjuster for a big mercantile house of Galveston, I was sent to investigate a creditor of theirs out in the southwestern part of the State, my instructions being to collect the claim or run an attachment on the concern.

"At the end of a thirty hours' run on the train, I found myself in ——, the nearest railroad station to P——, the town of my delinquent customer, which, upon inquiry, I found to be seventeen miles west, on the Mexican border.

"In my prowlings about ——, whom should I run across but my old friend, Bill Scott, captain of the Texas Rangers, who asked me what I was doing out there. I frankly stated my business, and asked if he knew the man I was going to settle with.

"'Know Gringo Perez?' Scott repeated. 'Well, I reckon I do—that is "by reputation." He's a regular fire-eater! Why, man alive, Gringo Perez has fine-hairs like you on toast for breakfast. He is a Greaser, you know, whom his fellow-citizens nicknamed "Gringo"—their term of contempt for an American—because he gave up sheep-shearing and horse-stealing and took to the slower but surer business of merchandise. He's a holy terror—adds a notch to his pistol-butt every six months and two during election! Pay? Why, he don't pay for anything, and as for your attachment, you'd as well try to serve attachment papers on the devil for back bills on brimstone!'

"'Say, Rice, I think I'd better ride over with you. We are making this headquarters while we make a roundup of this season's crop of horse thieves, road agents and fence-cutters in this part of the country, and I can leave word for the boys to join me at P—— when they come in this evening. We might come in handy if you get into any trouble.'

"It is needless to say that I accepted Scott's offer with avidity, though I gave him to understand that I had not undertaken to adjust that claim under the impression that I was going to a Sunday school picnic and would need to wear my biled shirt.

"It was about noon when we set out for P——, I riding one of Scott's 'extras,' a wiry, nimble-footed little broncho. I had taken the precautionary measure of getting out my attachment papers before we started—which I still hoped to use only as a last resort in bringing Mister Fire-Eater to terms.

"It was close upon 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we rode into P——, a typical Texo-Mexican border town. Most of the houses were one-story adobes, straggling along either side of the main street, which was nothing more or less than the continuation of the wagon road from one settlement to another. There were bunches of chaparral here and there about the outskirts of the town, and a dense thicket of it lay about a mile away to the west. Five of the nine business houses had 'saloon' in big letters over the door, and calmly and peacefully confronted me, when we got off our horses, was the sign, 'G. Perez, Dealer in Dry-goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Millinery, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Groceries, Hides, Wool, Agricultural Implements, etc.,' which covered the entire gable end of the unpainted, weather-boarded store.

"Tied to the racks on either side of the public well, were eight or ten ponies, their flanks weighed down by the big Mexican saddles, which varied their monotonous duration by biting and kicking at each other while their indifferent riders loafed on the steps and stoops of the stores, telling yarns, smoking cigarettes, playing poker and reading the county papers, which were handed out, regardless of address, by the obliging postmaster.

"We found Perez in. He scooped out, weighed and tied up a dollar's worth of sugar for a slab-sided girl, while I introduced myself and stated my business. This professional duty finished and the lid put back carefully on the sugar barrel, he casually informed me that my house might go to ——, and that he'd pay when he got ready, and not before.

"Naturally, this reception did not tend to increase my amiability, and I promptly turned on my heel and went out, intending to put my attachment papers in the hands of the deputy-sheriff and instruct him to serve them at once.

"But the deputy turned pale at the mention of serving papers on Gringo Perez, kindly explaining to me that his present incumbency of office was the result of his 'never, under no suckumstances, meddlin' with other folkses' businesses.'

"Of course, I did not attempt to gainsay so obvious a statement, and was just taking a mental inventory of my ammunition, preliminary to a man-to-man settlement with Mister Gringo, when Scott overtook me at the door of the deputy's office, and hearing the new turn given to my situation, said:

"'That's all right. I'll serve your paper. The captain of the Rangers is virtually a sheriff anywhere in the State—at his own discretion, you know!' laughing and giving me the wink.

"'By George, old man!' I exclaimed, grasping his hand, 'I am beginning to look upon you as a "providential intervention" in my favor on this trip!' and we walked on together over to Gringo's store.

"It was getting on toward dusk, and Gringo was in the back part of the room looking over his books. Scott and I both saw that we had him at his disadvantage, and before he knew what had happened, Scott was reading off the paper at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The man seemed stunned for a minute, then, suddenly collecting himself, he whirled round, ran his hand in a drawer, and whipped out a revolver, but before he got a good grip on it, I knocked it out of his hand, straddled it on the floor, and covering him with my own said: 'Come, come, Mister Fire-Eater, none of that! That isn't what we want you to get out of that drawer. A little cash would make it easier for both of us.'

"Like all bullies, the fellow was a bluff and coward. He saw we had him and he cooled down, standing sullenly by while Scott finished the paper, and then ransacked the miscellaneous stock on the counters and found some tacks and a hammer, with which he fastened the notice on the outside of the door. Then, rejoining me, Scott kicked the fallen pistol under one of the counters, and, getting behind Gringo, requested him to precede us out of the store. This done, he locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and we then bade our host a pleasant good evening, and then walked over to the racks to get our horses.

"'I don't think it would be a bad thing for our health to get out of here as soon as we can,' Scott said. 'The boys are mighty late getting in. They may be in a skirmish somewhere.'

"We watered our horses, mounted and rode down the main street. As we passed a little shanty close to the road Scott sniffled and said: 'That smells like fried ham and eggs, don't it? Let's stop and have a snack.'

"We alighted, hitched our horses behind the house in an angle made by a shed room which served as the kitchen, and, going inside, seated ourselves at one of the two oil-cloth covered tables, and gave our order to an old man, who filled the joint and respective positions of proprietor, cook and waiter.

"While we were eating we were interrupted by the entrance of a girl, whom I recognized as the customer in at Gringo's when we first called on him. She had an old shawl over her head, between the close-held edges of which her small, intelligent, frightened face peered out strikingly. She could not have been more than 14 years old, yet her face had all of the shrewdness and strength of a woman's. Darting past us she made a hasty survey of the kitchen, and turning, asked: 'Whar's Tobe?'

"'Gone to the well,' I said, thinking she meant our host, and, half rising and smiling, in spite of myself, I added, after the manner of the country town store-keeper, 'Can I do anything for you, miss?'

"She came close to the table, and, leaning on the back of Scott's chair, she said nervously:

"'You'ns better clar out, quick! Dad an' the boys is on your trail. He come home to supper and raised cain. Me an' maw's hide 'll git it fur you'ns doin's.'

"We understood in a flash that she was warning us against Gringo.

"'Who are you, child?' Scott asked, turning and taking her hand, 'why do you come to save us?'

"'I ain't kearin' so much about savin' you'ns as gettin' him tuk up,' she answered seriously. 'Still, I didn't want him to git the drap on yer—that ain't fair.'

"She watched the door furtively, and gathered up the ends of the shawl as though for flight as she went on: 'He's my step-paw, an' a meaner cuss never lived. Me and maw'd a lef' him long ago, but he would kill us if he ever ketched up with us. The only way to do is to git him tuk up for some uv his deviltry, and put in the penitenshury, whar he can't git at us. But, honest, you fellers better vamoose. You ain't got no time to fool. He's gone arter the Cowles boys, and I heard him tell Dick Sims an' them to jine 'em, back thar, back er the callyboose.' She pointed to the rear of the house. 'Some of 'em is goin' to lay fur yer in front, and some uv 'em is goin' to lay fur yer behin', an' yer can't git out 'n town no ways. You better git a move on yer, honest!'

"She started to the door, then shrank back. 'Thar's the Cowles boys, now!' she exclaimed. 'Dad ain't fur off. Ef he sees me I'm a goner.'

"By this time Scott and I were on our feet, and the proprietor came in with his bucket of water. His manner led us to suppose—and hope—that there was nothing unusual going on in the street. Setting the bucket on the shelf, he wiped his hands on the tail of his coat, and taking a plug of tobacco out of his pants pocket, bit off a chew as he remarked, casually: 'I reckon you fellers is been doin' somethin', an' thar is goin' to be some fighten'. I seen Gringo Perez and the Cowles boys an' Dick Sims an' er lot uv 'em, an' they seemed to be surroundin' the house. Fur as I kin see, you'ns ain't got no show. You mought jes' as well thro' up yer han's an' s'render.'

"Well, 'as fur as I could see, this was the statement of an unflattering fact. 'Don't bolt, Rice,' Scott said quietly, his words accompanied by the rapidly revolving six clicks of his pistol, 'the boys will be in any minute—we're all right!'

"'Let's get to our horses,' I said, 'and make a dash for the thicket.'

"'Stay where you are!' he answered, and his voice had the ring of the born commander.

"'What are you going to do?' I asked, nettled.

"'Whip the whole town!' he replied, beginning to barricade the back door with barrels of sugar and flour.

"Meanwhile the child stood there, the shawl dropped back from her head and shoulders, her little white face a study of disinterested curiosity and approbation. Her heavy-lidded black eyes glowed with excitement, and her thin-arched nostrils contracted and distended like a restive pony's.

"'I reckon you'ns is gwine to ketch him?' she said complacently. Just here my attention was diverted to Tobe, whose sir name of Hartsfield we had not yet learned. Going to a rack over the door between the two rooms, he took down an old army musket, and a raw-hide belt containing powder and shot horns. Whipping out the ramrod he swiped it twice up and down the barrel, blowing down it afterward. Then, whirling around facing us, he slammed the gun down on the table and said: 'Gentlemen, thar's my weapons, and here's me, at yer service. I don't know what yer been up to, but I'm with yer! I'm glad uv an excuse to shake this settlement, ennyhow. Thar ain't enough excitement gwine on here fur me. I want to move fuder west whar folks is got some spunk! and I'd jest as lief declar' my principles on you'nsez side as ennybody else's!'

"Our formal acceptance of the arms of our unexpected ally was prevented by the whiz of a ball past the window, and Scott's springing to the door and calling out:

"'Throw down your arms and surrender in the name of the law!'

"'Han' us over that fine-hair, an' we will,' came Gringo's voice.

"'What have you against him?' asked Scott.

"'He's too blamed smart, an' wears a stake-an'-ridered shirt!' answered a voice from the rear of the mob, followed by a roar of laughter, which was suddenly changed to one of fury when it was discovered who Scott was.

"'That's Bill Scott, the bell-wether uv the Rangers!' howled one, 'le's capture him!'

"'Yes, he's strayed off too fur from the fold this time!' yelled another; 'le's shear him!"

"'Him, an' the fine-hair'll look purty riden' uv the same rail, won't they?' joked another, and so the fun might have gone on until they forgot their blood-thirst, had not Gringo himself pushed to the front swinging his pistol around his head and yelling, 'stop yer foolin', boys! I'm here fur business. I've been insulted an' my rights as er citizen uv this State an' county interfered with. All that is in favor uv pussonal rights, an' hones' deals, come on an' help me whoop the stuffin' out'n these smart Ellecks!'

"His harangue was welcomed by a murderous yell, and a click of what sounded like a hundred pistols and Winchesters.

"'Stand your ground!' said Scott to me and Tobe.

"'All right, Cap!' answered Tobe, as he rammed a wad of tobacco into his mouth and hitched his powder and shot horns around handy. The old man fairly danced from side to side of the half open door, as eager as a boy who has lighted the fuse of his first Fourth of July rocket.

"'Gimme lief, Cap; gimme lief!' he chuckled, bracing his shoulder against the gun.

"'Wait a minute; wait a minute!' Scott said, putting one hand on the old man's shoulder and cooping the other around his ear, leaning toward the north and listening intently.

"'That's the boys!' he said. 'I hear their horses' feet.' Then flinging the door wide open he called out once more: 'Throw down your arms! I command you in the name of the State of Texas!'

'Their answer was a volley of bullets which Scott returned by thrusting out his pistol arm and emptying the six chambers into their faces. This gave the signal to me and the old man, who kept the stream hot from the other side for the next eight minutes, till the Rangers came. But, I tell you, they were the longest eight minutes I ever counted. The old man was in his glory. The way he poured powder, wads, bullets and caps into Miss Betsey and fired them out, was equaled only by the way he ejected one quid of tobacco, and bit off another. He took it as a matter of official interference that the Rangers should come up and take the fight out of our hands. He sent his last load at random through the air, and, going to the bucket, stood leaning on Miss Betsy while he gulped down two successive dippers of water.

"'Some fools is allers meddlin',' he said. 'Them Rangers better be tendin' to their business an' let us ten' to ourn! It ud a been the makin' uv P—— to hev Gringo Perez an' his gang laid out by three men an' a gal!'

"This called our attention to the child, whom we had utterly forgotten. Looking around I found her sitting on one of the barrels against the back door, swinging her feet and calmly awaiting results.

"'Do you want to go home, sissie?' I asked, standing beside her perch. She set her little teeth and shook her head.

"'No, I dasn't! Dad ud kill me for shore! He seen me in here an' knows I giv him erway!'

"'That's all right, Chec!' the old man said. 'You kin come an' go out West with me, an' be my gal!'

"'No, I can't!' answered she. 'Thar ain't no schools out thar, an' I ought ter be edicated!'

"Our further family discussion was interrupted by the return of Scott, who informed us that Gringo and his ringleaders were lodged in the calaboose, and the rag-tag and bob-tail of the gang had taken to the brush.

"Scott, and the group of citizens who accompanied him, concurred in support of Chec's proposition, that she ought to be edicated, and a purse was made up then and there, providing for the child and her mother out of reach of Gringo, when he should again be at large."—[New York Recorder.

Refused to Be "Shook."

In a recent German newspaper two curious announcements appear. In one number is the following notice: "I hereby declare, since the written notice of the 8th of August, 1892, and notwithstanding her refusal to accept the same, my betrothal with Fraulein Emma Zeigler is null and void. Richard Jork." In the next number of the paper the following appeared: "I hereby declare that with respect to the advertisement of the annulment of my betrothal, written and proclaimed, with Herr Jork, I do not agree. I am, and still intend to remain his betrothed. Emma Ziegler."—[New York World.

BREAD FOR MILLIONS.

A GLANCE INTO A BIG CITY BAKERY.

It Is Run by Steam and Employs a Crowd of Workers—How the "Staff of Life" is Made.

The inside of a steam bakery, says the Washington Post, is a revelation to the uninitiated. It employs a crowd of workers, to be sure, but to the aid of these is brought the power of machinery or else the work could never be done on a paying basis. The first great labor saver is the dough machine. It takes the place of eight or ten men in the mixing of the primary ingredients of the bread and does the work better. It is a great trough about 4x6 feet in size, with sloping sides, and swung in its center is a several-bladed knife that looks like a cross between a rotary churn dasher and a mammoth egg beater. This is the mixer, that is revolved by machinery, and when it gets three or four barrels of flour, with proper proportions of water and salt and yeast, in the big mixing trough it gyrates and slashes around at a great rate and chews the dough up and spits it out again till the whole is of a smooth and uniform consistency and begins to break with small air bubbles through it.

Then a long wooden box like a magnified coffin on wheels is run up alongside the mixing-trough and the contents of the latter are turned out into it. This rising-trough is about twice the size of the mixing-trough, but by the time the dough has lain in it for several hours and the yeast has gotten well on its work the big trough is completely filled. Then the dough is turned back into the mixer and the knife is given another go at it, and after this second tearing up it is put into the kneading machine.

This is a contrivance that looks not unlike a clothes-wringer on a large scale, but with rollers of iron instead of rubber. It runs at high speed compared with the mixing-knife and the dough comes out from under its compressive embrace ready for separation into the forms. This calls into play another of the machines, which looks like one of the famous "ironclad pies," ample in size and divided up into equal sections by thin lines.

On this smooth platform there is thrown a large lump of dough, and then over this there comes down an iron cap that cuts off all the superfluous edges, and as the cap comes down there comes up through the thin division lines on the plate a multitude of knives that slice through the soft dough, and when the cap over the lump is raised, it is divided into a dozen and a half equal sections, all ready for the manipulator of the shaper. This is one place where hand labor cannot be dispensed with, and a dozen men are called into requisition to make the pieces out into shapes of all sorts, finger and turnover rolls, biscuits and buns. These are placed as fast as shaped in the shallow baking pans that are waiting to receive them, but the end is not yet.

The made out pieces have to go through still another rising, and this time they are carried to the steam chests, which are galvanized iron cases like big wardrobes that line the walls of the room. At their back run coils of steam pipe by which the temperature is kept up to the rising point. The baking pans are run into the shallow shelves of the rising stands, which are like revolving book cases a dozen stories high. These are on rollers and they are filled with pans and run back into place against the steam pipes and metal doors are closed to keep in the heat.

After they have been in long enough for the first moisture to evaporate from the outside of the dough the doors are opened again and some of the pieces are slashed across the top with a knife, which gives the rough scar that shows on top of some of the rolls and loaves. Then when the rising process is over the risen batches are taken to the oven for baking.

The oven is a huge brick affair, capable of holding from 800 to 1,000 rolls or biscuits. To facilitate the loading in of the charge and to insure that all of the batch gets the same amount of heat, the oven shelves on which the pans are placed are made to revolve so that each comes in turn before the long narrow slit in the front of the brick work.

The inside temperature is first run up to between 500 and 700 degrees, and then, the doors being opened, the pans of made-out dough are loaded swiftly upon the revolving shelves, the doors again closed and the whole immense baking left slowly turning over and over in the dark till the outside crust gets a dark, healthy, sun-burned color on it, and then the doors are again swung back and the bakers proceed to juggle the hot pans, sliding them out rank upon rank upon the floor to cool. Then comes the making up of the wagon loads for the morning delivery. Great square boxes, worn smooth by constant handling, are brought by the helpers, and the batches of well-done bread are flipped out of the pans with a flap-jack twist of the wrist and into the receiving boxes without even breaking their formation.

Then the deed is done, and the wagons outside, after receiving their freight, rattle away with it still hot, and the next shift of workmen comes on to prepare for the evening baking.

Shoes for the Dead.

It is not generally known that a special line of shoes are manufactured for the undertaking trade. In appearance they differ to only a slight extent from the shoes made for ordinary purposes, but there is no leather in the soles, and they are made entirely for show. They are sold to the trade in assorted sizes for prices varying slightly from $1.50, and they answer every purpose as well as those which cost five times as much. It is said there is only one factory in the country in which they are manufactured, and considering the amount of orders the firm receives all the year round, this is probably correct. It is well known that special lines are made for burial purposes in various articles of clothing, but it will be news to many that shoes with light pasteboard soles are made to go with them.—[New York Telegram.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

TODDLEKINS.

If I could know for a summer day
What the birds and flowers to Toddlekins say;
If he would but take me by the hand
And show me the wonders of Babyland,
I would sing you songs all laughter and fun;
Tell tales you would wish might never be done;
Find treasures that only the babies know,
Guarded by fairies who stand in a row;
But Toddlekins shakes his dear little head
When I would be back into Babyland led.
I cannot bribe him with kiss or caress;
He wants the whole land for himself, I guess.—[New York Independent.

DOLLY'S HAIR.

The hair on the ordinary doll is made from the hair of the Angora goat; this product is controlled by an English syndicate and is valued at 40,000 000 a year. After the hair is prepared, it is sent to Munich and made into wigs by girls who receive twenty cents a dozen wigs. Human hair is used only for what are known as the "last dolls," that is dolls for big girls, who like to do up their doll's hair in the latest style.—Boston Transcript.

WHAT GERMAN BOYS DRINK.

German boys who work in the open air all day long, every day in the year except school days, get very thirsty, of course, and must drink a great deal. The German mothers, to keep their boys well and hardy, are very expert in making nourishing drinks for them, to take the place of water, which is not nourishing at all if taken in large quantities.

Honeyade is the favorite out-door drink for German boys. It is made in this way; An ounce of ginger is boiled for an hour in two quarts of water. Then two quarts of cold water, a pound of sugar, an ounce of lime-juce and two ounces of clear sweet honey are added. When all is cold, the white of an egg is whipped in and a lemon is squeezed over the honeyade jar. The sturdy little Germans are allowed to drink their weight, as the saying is, of this.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

THE PUG AND THE CAT.

A lady has a pug dog, also a cat, of which the dog was always very jealous, chasing it about whenever he saw it. One day the pug astonished his mistress by coming to her, sitting up and begging, then barking, and running a little distance from her, till it was evident he wished to persuade her to come with him. He continued to beg and to run on in the same manner till he led her out into the garden, to the foot of an apple tree, against which he raised himself on his hind legs and barked vehemently. On looking up the lady saw the cat with a trap on its foot, evidently in great pain. She got it down and relieved it of the trap, the dog, meanwhile, showing the greatest joy; and on the cat being placed on the ground, the dog, which before had never done anything but hunt and worry it, gave it many dog-kisses and ever since they have been the best of friends.—[Detroit Free Press.

TULA.

She stands in the big box stall in her master's barn—the good bay mare Tula. The door of the stall is fastened with a large hook and eye and securing the hook is a mysterious button. Why? Tula's mistress laughed as she explained.

"Do you see that queer shaftlike arrangement in the far corner of the stable? I pull this valve, and down comes a shower of grain. Tula's brown eyes saw, one day, what happened when the valve opened. Tula's wise brain put two and two together. With Tula twenty grains did not make one scruple. She put her head over the stall door, applied her teeth to the hook, speedily found that she could raise it and steal out of her stall. Across the barn she trotted. Again she used her teeth. This time at the valve. Down came the delicious grain. Was not that a feast? Tula was not satisfied with one excursion to that fascinating corner. What horse would eat plain hay when oats could be found at hand? So Tula's life grew blissful."

But, alas! the master found out the pretty game which was being played That wicked button was screwed above the hook, and now Tula is forced to keep within limits; and as for oats, she must content herself with fair rations.

But I know what Tula is thinking when she looks at us sidewise out of those great, beautiful eyes of hers. "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant," says Tula, who is every whit as wise as Solomon.—[Harper's Young People.

ONLY A LITTLE SQUIRREL.

A little store-keeper only four inches high, and the happiest, friskest little fellow you ever saw He lives near a farm house and he may be seen every morning, dressed in a warm brown coat, striped with black—as natty a little squirrel as ever frisked through the woods. In the summer and fall he goes out to gather nuts and seeds, and packs them away in his two leather bags. These two tiny bags are in his mouth just back of those sharp teeth that crack the nuts. It is very funny to see him sit up straight and crowd the nuts into the little bags with his fore feet. When the bag is full he shuts his mouth tight, which closes the bag, and away he scampers.

His house is hidden away under the roots of a tree, and the door is very small. First, there is a long slanting hall, and then comes the cosiest room imaginable. It is lined with moss, and has a soft warm carpet of leaves. His store-room is just out of the parlor. It has a sort of earthen shelf where he packs away the seeds and nuts for winter. When he gets into this little store-room he sits up, puts his little forefeet behind the bags where the nuts are tucked away and just crowds all the good things out while he holds his mouth open. Beech nuts are the little fellow's favorite food, and he likes to store away a good quantity of these three-sided nuts. When the long, cold days come, he shuts himself up in his cosy home and spends a quiet winter with plenty to eat.—[St Louis Star-Sayings.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

THE storm helps to make the oak.

IF you want to preach well, live right.

WHEREVER there is trust in God there is rest.

THE troubles that kill are the ones we borrow.

THE man who knows God knows how to watch and wait.

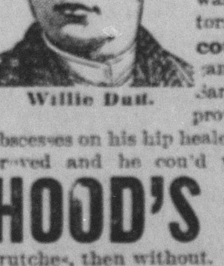
GOD never fails the man who faithfully speaks His truth.

NO MAN who is ruled by his feelings can travel in straight line.

Building a Home.

So many people are now building homes for themselves that a few hints on the subject may not come amiss. One of the first considerations is the location. A sunny slope is always one of the most desirable places to build a house, so that one may have the advantage of good drainage and the wholesomeness of a cheerful exposure. One can hardly have too much sun, in spite of the old-fashioned prejudice against it. The house should face the sun, and the southeast is considered the best exposure. This will bring the kitchen and pantries on the north side of the house, where they should be. If the house is to be heated by furnace, the cellar walls should be eight feet high, at least, to allow room to walk under the pipes which convey the heat to the floors above. A low-walled cellar is a mistake in any case, as a laundry or supplementary kitchen can otherwise be had on the ground floor, or a workshop for the man of the house. If the bay window usually found on the southern side of modern houses runs down to the cellar, here is an excellent place to winter geraniums, fuchsias and other plants which have outgrown plant-stands or shelves. The kitchen proper should always be located a little one side of the main building, when it is on the same floor as the dining and living room, as it usually is in the country, so as to prevent a direct draught when the front doors are open and bring in the odor of cooking. Too little attention is paid to this one item in building, though it is essential to a healthy and agreeable atmosphere. Some houses are built in such a way that it is impossible not to perceive what has been the menu of the last meal on entering the front door, and there is a blending of all the past meals hanging about the rooms. Such an atmosphere as this must be unwholesome. The door which communicates between the kitchen and main house should have a strong spring on it, so that it cannot be left open through negligence. There should always be a ventilator in the kitchen window, which should be open at all times, and an abundance of windows for light and ventilation. The angle formed by the extension of the kitchen beyond the main house may be utilized either for a back piazza or a small conservatory, an item of expense not necessary if a piazza is decided upon; but when building, a few additional dollars here and there are not grudged by the majority of people, particularly if a taste or hobby if to be gratified, and the flower lover who thus secures a long wished for conservatory will never regret what may seem at first sight an extravagance.

A Mother's Story


Willie Duff.

When my boy was 2½ years of age, a fall brought on hip disease, which gradually grew worse until, when he was 6, he could not walk, and we had him treated 9 months at the Children's Hospital in Boston. But when he came home he was worse, and the doctors said **nothing could be done.** I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved at once. The 14 abscesses on his hip healed up, his appetite improved and he could walk, at first with

HOOD'S CURES

crutches, then without. He is now **perfectly well,** lively as any boy." MRS. EMMA V. DUFF, Wallpole, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and effectually. 25 cents.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 5.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

When U Visit Bellefonte

One of the places U should go to C is

THE RACKET

It is always an interesting store, and differs as much from any in the town or county of day and night. In a word it is a modern store—business is done on the American plan—one price and that the lowest. The assortment is immense. The room including the basement and balcony addition, is 195 feet long, and is as full of goods as a little red wagon.

KOM TO C US.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.

PERSONAL.

——Miss Lillie Fisher, of Boalsburg, is the guest of Dr. Jacobs' family.

——Miss Emily Alexander left last week for Tyrone, for a few weeks visit with friends.

——Miss Jennie Kreamer returned last week from a two weeks' visit in Lock Haven.

——Mr. D. W. Reynolds and family spent Christmas with friends in Reedsville.

——Mr. Harvey Vonado, of Spring Mills, was a caller at the REPORTER office this week.

——George Spangler, of Potter, gave our sanctum a call. George is always in a jolly mood.

——Chris Murray, who is attending College at Princeton, is home spending the holidays.

——Mr. Ed. Wolf, student at Gettysburg, is spending his vacation with his mother near Centre Hall.

——Mr. Alfred Hosterman, one of Centre county's successful farmers was a caller at this office Monday.

——Mrs. Robert Sartain, of Mercersburg, Pa., was entertained by Mr. William Wolf's family over Sunday.

——Mr. Jared Fleisher, of Philadelphia, was the guest of his father, Mr. Daniel Fleisher, several days last week.

——Miss Helen Bartholemew, who is attending Millersville Normal is spending her vacation with her parents.

——Wes. Lohr, who has been employed in Philadelphia for some time, spent last week at his home in Centre Hall.

——Prof. Bitner and son Lawrence, of Millersville, spent several days last week with Mr. Bitners father-in-law, Mr. J. D. Murray.

——Mr. Joseph Lutz, formerly of this place, but now of Williamsport, visited his father-in-law. Mr. William Lohr, last week.

——Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reesman spent several days last week with their daughter, Mrs. Vance McCormick, at Montandon.

——Mrs. Howard Spangler and children, of Hyndman, Pa., are spending some time with Mr. Spanglers' parents, at this place.

——Miss Blanche Houseman, daughter of 'Squire Houseman, of Tusseyville, favored the REPORTER office with her presence one day last week.

——Mrs. Dr. Kreider and son Gurney, of Bucyrus, Ohio, are visiting relatives and friends in Altoona, Bellefonte, Boalsburg, Coburn and Millheim.

——Mrs. Joseph Lutz and children, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Lutz' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lohr, left Wednesday for their home in Williamsport.

——Mr. Jacob Bible, merchant, of Potters Mills, was a pleasant caller at the REPORTER office Monday morning. Mr. Bible has sold his his store to Charley Long, at Spring Mills, and will go to farming in the spring.

——Rev. A. A. Kerlin, of McAlaveys Fort, gave us a call, while on a visit to his native Potter township, a short time ago. He is popular with his charge over there, having served it for about ten years, and is doing a good work in the ministry.

——Mr, Emanuel Fye who removed from the McNitt farm west of town to a farm near Stormstown, has concluded to move back again to Penns valley and in the spring will occupy the farm of Mrs. Flora Bairfoot, west of Centre Hall.

——Prof. S. L. Stiver, of Bunker Hill, Ill., was here last week to see his mother and friends, and did not forget to give the REPORTER a call. Mr. Stiver besides being an instructor of high attainments, devotes much of his time and talents to editorial work to advance the cause of prohibition in Illinois.

FOR THE FARMERS

TWO FARMERS' INSTITUTES TO BE HELD THIS MONTH.

Rebersburg and Centre Hall the Places Appointed for holding the Institutes. Addresses Delivered at Each Session.

It is now definitely settled that our county will have two Farmers' Institutes this month, one at Rebersburg, January 24th and 25th, and the other at Centre Hall January 26th and 27th. These institutes are held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and in the past few years have become quite popular on account of the valuable discussions upon topics relating to our farming interests. Addresses are delivered at each session—three sessions per day—by men of ability who have our agricultural interests at heart, and made the subject of farming a special study. All are free to attend these meetings and participate in the discussions and ask questions upon any subject pertaining to our agricultural interests. Ladies will hear much of interest on their part of farm duties, and their attendance and participation in the exercises is as much desired as that of the other sex. All are invited—admittance free.

A program of the exercises will be published as soon as replies have been received from speakers consenting to be present, topics they will speak upon, etc.

Last year's Institutes at Millheim, Boalsburg and Howard, were highly interesting and a grand success.

Each county is represented in the State Board of Agriculture by one member. The member of the board from this county is Hon. John A. Woodward.

A LIBEL SUIT.

The Bellefonte Republican to Answer to a Charge of Libel.

In the issue of Dec. 22, the Bellefonte *Republican* contained a communication from Milesburg in reference to the burning of the coach shops of H. C. Bullock. The article in question stated that the fire was caused by the friction generated by a $2,500 insurance policy and an $1,600 property, and the result was a fire, which netted the proprietor several hundred dollars. The article openly charged Bullock with having set fire to his coach works which burned to the ground on Sunday morning, Dec. 18th.

The author of the communication was W. H. Musser, of Milesburg, and on the Monday morning following the publication, a criminal suit for libel was brought against Edward T. Tuten, editor of the *Republican*, and W. H. Musser. The case will be tried at the next term of court.

Coming to Town.

Mr. Benjamin H. Arney has sold his second short-horn bull brought from Ohio to Cyrus Brumgard, of Millheim. He was a three-year-old, dressed weight, 1200 pounds. The first one dressed 1650 pounds, 4 years and 6 months old. Ben intends moving to town in the spring and will make sale on the 15th of March, so there will be a chance to buy some thoroughbred short-horn stock. John Snyder will occupy the farm where Ben lives after April 1.

Intense Cold.

Monday night of last week, was intensely cold. The sky was bright and the storm had changed to a calm. At some points the mercury was down to 12 below zero. Spring Mills reported 14 below.

For five days a fierce storm raged day and night, and the temperature was below freezing all the time. A stiff nor'wester prevailed, and often made the atmosphere musical with its howlings.

Sewing Machine Purchases.

The following decision of Judge Albright, of Lehigh county, will be of interest to persons purchasing machines on the instalment plan. A lady purchased a new machine from an agent, giving him an old machine worth $12 and a $5 installment. The husband of the woman sued to recover the old machine and $5 and the court awarded him both.

President Harrison Invited.

Gov. Beaver went to Washington to personally invite President Harrison to attend the formal opening of the engineering department of the State College, on February 22d next. Extensive preparations are being made to make this an important event. The reception in the evening will likely be held in the Armory building.

Eagerly Sought For.

To prove how eagerly the REPORTER is sought for, one of our subscribers informs us his copy is borrowed every week and read by from three to five persons. We hear of more such instances. But, why not subscribe and not borrow?

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the same time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

DEATH FROM PARALYSIS.

A Highly Respected Citizen of Miles Township Dies on Thursday.

Mr. John W. Scholl, a highly and most respected citizen of Miles township, died last Thursday afternoon after a short illness, at his home near Wolfs Store, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Scholl had a fall while engaged at work at the saw mill on his farm about six weeks ago and received injuries which rendered him unconscious, but in a few days he was able to be about again as usual, though not quite as strong as formerly.

On the Tuesday night previous to his death he was stricken with paralysis, which rendered him unconscious and left him in a helpless condition. He lingered in this state until Thursday afternoon at about four o'clock when Death laid his finger upon his brow and he passed into eternity. He was aged seventy-five years, five months and sixteen days, and leaves a widow, and one child, Mrs. Dr. Hosterman, of Centre Hall.

The funeral took place on Monday morning from his late residence and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. James R. Brown, pastor of the Reformed church, assisted by Revs. Rearick and Aurand. Interment was made in the cemetery at Rebersburg.

Mr. Scholl was a lifelong and consistent member of the Reformed church and a gentleman held high in the esteem of his neighbors. He was born in Miles township and always resided there except a few years in his life when he resided in Sugar Valley.

Mr. Scholl during his life was engaged in the mercantile business and farming but for the last twenty-five years has done little farming and was engaged at times at running a saw mill on his property, and with his greatly advanced age was hale and hearty.

No More Centre County Axes.

The machinery of the old and well-known Mann axe works, at Boiling Springs, near Bellefonte, has been removed and shipped part to Mifflin county, some to Clinton county and some to other axe factories.

Mann's axes had a wide reputation, and the above named works were among the oldest industries in Centre county.

There are no more axes manufactured in this county, and these works having gone into the axe trust accounts for it. Quite a number of families have lived off of these works, and some have already moved to other parts.

Weather Predictions.

According to a weather prophet's lunar cycle rule the winter of 1892-93 will be more than unusually severe and long continued. The snow will be deep and we will have six or eight weeks good sleighing. But we may console ourselves by the fact that this winter will not be as severe as the one which is to follow in 1893-94. According to the same authority next spring will be late and cool, the summer will be shorter than usual and of a temperature not above the average. There will be generally abundant crops of fruit, grain and hay.

Surprise Dinner.

On Friday, December 23rd, quite a number of friends of Mrs. Samuel Slack, gathered at the home of her husband and tendered the lady a surprise dinner. About twenty-five of the esteemed lady's friends were present and a royally good time was had. There were guests present from Pine Grove Mills, Spring Mills, Potters Mills, and other places. The occasion was the birthday of Mrs. Slack and the day will long be remembered by her.

The New Railroad to Be Built.

Advertisements have been prepared, calling for bids for the grading of the Houtzdale, Osceola & Philipsburg railroad. The road will connect with the Beech Creek at Philipsburg, and run through Osceola, Houtzdale, Ramey and Janesville to Altoona. thence into the Broadtop region. A branch will also be run to Madera. The road will give an outlet to valuable undeveloped coal and stone land.

Shot Niagara and Wagged His Tail.

For the first time in history the falls of Niagara were shot about two weeks ago by a living thing, a big black Newfoundland dog making the fearful trip and coming out with only some severe bruises on his body. A few hours later he was limping about and wagging his tail.

That Blizzard.

Last weeks icy blizzard brought snow to Charleston, S. C., enough to make house tops look white. In Virginia it was the worst blizzard they have had in twenty years, and there was a snow blockade in some parts. Georgia had the heaviest snow in five years.

England also had severe weather during Christmas.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

25TH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boal Celebrate Their Silver Wedding.

On Saturday evening, December 24, the spacious home of Mr. and Mrs. Willam A. Boal, about two miles west of Centre Hall, was the scene of a gathering of a representative assemblage, who came to make merry with the host and hostess on the 25th anniversary of their marriage. Over fifty invited guests were present, and all were profuse in their congratulations and well wishes, for a more popular couple than Mr. and Mrs. Boal cannot be found in these parts.

An elegant repast was served the guests about five o'clock in shape of a lap spread and the refreshments served would certainly whip up the appetites of a dyspeptic. The supper was well prepared and reflected great credit upon the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Boal received many pretty and valuable presents, prominent among which was a silver tea set presented them by admiring friends. They also received a number of other articles in glassware, linen, etc., and all were of a useful and ornamental character.

Mr. and Mrs. Boal have the best wishes of all and the hope that they may enjoy connubial felicity for a sufficient length of time to celebrate another quarter session is the sincerest hope of their many friends.

Opportunity Lost.

The World's Fair will open in Chicago the coming spring. Centre Hall missed its grandest opportunity in failing to put in a bid for the Fair. Here we had the picnic grounds with the necessary buildings, Deininger's, Runkle's and one or two other boarding houses handy, which could have made a nice thing out of boarders. We have the grounds and the buildings all on the spot, and there would have been no expense, except for a few more hitching posts, two or three more police officers, and other trifles.

The different buildings would have been leased by England, France, Germany and other foreign countries for their exhibits, at a Fair rental.

But it is too late now to cry over spilled milk—Chicago push got ahead of Centre Hall, and we must stand it. Our citizens have learned that they did not get up early enough to catch the worm. The only way for Centre Hallers to get even with Chicago, is to stay away from its one-horse Fair, which many will do for want of stamps.

Swearing Off.

The first of the year is when some people do their swearing off from vices. Any day is just as good as the first day of the year, and why not? If you are a wrong doer, quit at once.

"Swearing off" is generally taken to mean that the person will quit intoxicating drink. That is well, but there are other vices that should be sworn off, namely, the vice of lying, of slandering your fellow man, of tattling and gossiping, stealing, cheating your fellow man by not paying your honest debts, trying to take the advantage in a deal, getting up quarrels and strife in a neighborhood and among friends, swear off from being jealous, and so on. It is just as easy and far better, when you do swear off, that you take in the entire list, and stick to your resolve like a true man or true woman.

A Coming Attraction.

"Count Casper," a pretty little domestic drama, from the pen of Herbert Hall Winslow, was presented at this popular theatre, by the well-known singing German comedian Chas. T. Ellis. It is moulded after the style of entertainment popular by the late Joseph Emmet—to whom Mr. Ellis is conceded to be the natural successor. Mr. Ellis sings quite a number of new original compositions, which were received with great favor, and his audiences are duly delighted, the settings are in perfect keeping, and the cast a very acceptable one.—N. Y. Tribune. In Garman's opera house, Bellefonte, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14.

Fire at Lewistown.

The Coleman house, a large three-story brick, destroyed early Tuesday morning with all its contents by a fire which originated in the restaurant in the basement. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

The people who were asleep in the hotel when the fire broke out were compelled to rush out into the freezing atmosphere clad only in what clothing they could hastily pick up. Several of them made narrow escapes.

Married.

On Thursday, Dec. 15th, at noon the marriage of Mr. Henry Foust, of Potters Mills, to Miss Daisy Noll, occurred at the home of the bride, at Nigh Bank, near Bellefonte. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. O. Noll, of Bellefonte. A large number of guests were present. A reception was tendered the bride and groom at his home at Potters Mills the following Friday evening.

A Rare Bargain.

Just in, the most complete stock of shoes in town for children, boys, misses, men and women. Ladies come and see our shoe for $1.25. We defy competition in shoes.—G. O. Benner.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

C. P. Long Conducting the Mercantile Business on a Large Scale at Spring Mills.

A few days ago the large mercantile business of Mr. D. E. Bible at Spring Mills was purchased by Chas. P. Long of same town. Mr. Bible purchased the site of the old Grenoble store which was burned and erected the present fine building, and conducted a good business for several years. Mr. Long will personally take charge of the new addition to his business, and at the same time will also continue at the old stand, where he has been successfully located for several years. He conducts a store at State College, and with the recent purchase he carries with him the distinction of being the largest dealer in mercantile goods in the county. Charley is quite a young man yet and is possessed of unusual business proclivities.

Death of James M. Duncan, Esq.

The subject of the following was at one time well known, in Penns valley. We clip from the Lewisburg *Journal* of December 21: The death of this well known, and for many years prominent citizen, took place last Monday morning, at the residence of his nephew, John F. Duncan, Esq. He had been a sufferer for many years with rheumatism. About three years ago he took to his bed from this disease and has been bedfast ever since. Notwithstanding he was in almost constant pain, he was always patient, never complaining.

James M. Duncan was born at Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa., in 1810, and was in his 83d year. He was educated at Princeton College and graduated there. He read law and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg. In the great fire at Pittsburg about 1840 his office and large library were destroyed. He went to California during the gold fever excitement of 1847. After several years he returned and settled at Millheim, Centre county, making his home with his brother, the late Hon. W. C. Duncan. When the latter removed to Lewisburg in September 1863, James M. Duncan came with him, being unmarried he had his home with his brother ever since.

Health Is Assured.

An hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after that time, and rising with the sun and taking a little brisk exercise in the morning before breakfast is worth half a dozen hours' exercise after, or even before dinner. The dyspeptic who follows out the doctrine of early to bed and early to rise, takes the early hour of exercise recommended, who rubs the stomach briskly with a flesh brush or a Turkish towel morning and evening, and eats plain food well cooked, can hardly fail to be cured. Try it.

Rare Old Pieces.

Mr. J. S. Houseman, administrator of the estate of the late Elizabeth Grossman, dec'd., will offer at public sale on Saturday, January 14th, all the personal property at the late residence near the Red Mill, which is composed of old spinning wheels, reels, homemade linen goods, old dishes of rare patterns, bedsteads, etc. The collection is quite large and many years old, and many of the pieces have become rare and much sought after. The sale will begin at 12.30 o'clock.

All Invited.

Citizens feeling friendly to the Agricultural Institute, to be held in this place, January 26th and 27th, are invited to meet in 'Squire Boal's office, Saturday evening, 7th, in order to adopt measures to arouse an interest among the people and their general attendance at the Institute. The subject of agriculture is one in which men and women of all classes should feel a deep interest.

Count Casper.

Mr. Charles Ellis' twelve songs at the New Park theatre last night were very enthusiastically received, and his new German dialect play, "Count Casper," met with the most cordial reception by his audience.—Mail and Express, April 19, 1892. In Garman's opera house, Bellefonte, Tuesday evening, Jan. 10,

Skating and Coasting.

The streets and pavements about the town which were a mere sheet of ice on Monday and Tuesday, were a source of much pleasure to the young 'uns, and they took advantage of the skating and many a steel runner was out. The mountain road was fine for coasting.

Birthday Party.

A birthday party was given one day last week to Peter Kuhn, of Boalsburg, who is now eighty-six years of age, and has never missed an election. He is probably the oldest man in that vicinity.

Purity and strength considered, Bull's Head Flavoring Extracts, which are highly concentrated and warranted pure, are the best to be obtained. Sold by grocers at 10 cts.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Sessions Interesting and Well Attended Throughout.

The Centre County Teachers' Institute, held at Bellefonte last week, was well attended and a success. The attendance of teachers was almost full, less than a dozen being absent.

We gave the program in a former issue and as the REPORTER was not issued last week, we deem it too late to print an extended report of the proceedings now, suffice it to say that all, teachers and others who attended, were highly pleased with the exercises of all the sessions. We think that Centre county has as interesting institutes as any county in the state, and our schools are in advance of those of many counties in the commonwealth.

CoversAll.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, $10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, $10.-00.

The great Protective Tariff Suit $10.-00.

The great Free Trade Suit, $10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Swallowed a Needle.

Ivy Bartges, of Spring Mills, informs the Bellefonte *Democrat* that he recently killed a beef that had a darning needle in one of the main tubes of the lung. The needle was about three inches long and the point was imbedin the side of the tube. It had caused no soreness or inflamation and was rusted somewhat indicating that it had been there for some time. The animal was perfectly healthy and dressed 700 pounds. The needle did not appear to have caused any trouble.

Two Children Burned to Death.

Last Friday evening the house of George Hess, in the village of Muncy Valley, Lycoming county, was destroyed by fire and his two children perished in the flames. It was the supper hour and Mrs. Hess had gone out to look for her husband. It is supposed a lamp exploded during her absence. When the fire was discovered it was too late to rescue the children. They were aged 2 years and 6 months respectively, and both were girls.

Sleighing Parties.

An influx of sleighing parties from Bellefonte struck Centre Hall on Tuesday evening, and no less than three different parties took advantage of the sleighing and drove to Centre Hall, where two of them located at the hotel and took supper while the third made merry with a citizen. The sleighing was good and with the moonlight it was a fine time we suppose.

——A well-fitting suit to a great extent helps make a man. Give Lewins at Bellefonte your order for a fine suit and you will not be amiss.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	67
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	40
Buckwheat	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	26
Lard	9
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	6

HURRAH FOR SANTA CLAUS!

—o—

Christmas Opening,—
Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 10, 12, and 13.

—o—

NO ATTEMPT

To give you an idea of our lines we could not think it--too many and much of a variety.

—o—

FOR THE PRESENT.

We are busier than ever for this time of the year. Our Coat and Dress Goods sales surpass any previous efforts. Dress Goods at 10c, 12½, 14, 25, and so on, are decided bargains.

—o—

BARGAIN COUNTER

Piles of new things from a penny to 25c. Every article a bargain not to be had as low anywhere. We are sole agents in Bellefonte for the Demorest Sewing Machine.

Garmans.